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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UGANDANS HAIL KENYAN DECISION TO WAIVE PORT STORAGE FEES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jul 79 p 11

[Text] Kenya's decision to waive storage charges on Ugandan goods lying at Mombasa port has been praised by Ugandan officials who said: "...This humanitarian gesture by Kenya Government will mark a new chapter in the consolidation of the ties between our two neighbouring nations."

The storage charges which Uganda was supposed to pay Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) amounted to Sh. 500 million up to the end of May this year.

"After May 30, Uganda would be expected to start paying charges for the goods arriving at Mombasa port," a KPA senior official told the NATION yesterday.

The Sh. 500 million storage charges were for the goods which Uganda did not clear from the port since the outbreak of the war in the country. This was because the traffic between Kenya and Uganda came to a halt when local transporters began to have doubts about the security of their vehicles and drivers. In some cases, convoys of Kenyan trucks had to be escorted by army personnel to their respective destinations in Uganda for fear they could be hijacked en route.

Interviewed in Mombasa this week Ugandan officials said the move by Kenya to write off the storage charges was highly commendable. They noticed that the decision reflected Kenya's "open heart determination" to help in the reconstruction of Uganda after the fall of Idi Amin.

When the new post-Amin regime came to power in Uganda, Kenya was among the first countries to pledge assistance to the country's reconstruction task.

Uganda's President Godfrey Binaisa made a similar praise when he stopped over in Nairobi recently on his way to the OAU summit in Monrovia.

Mr Binaisa disclosed then that Uganda had thousand of tons of goods waiting collection in Kenya.

As of May 30, this year, Uganda had about 30,000 tons of general cargo at Mombasa port. But KPA officials said the tonnage might have gone down by now.

TOP SECRET FRONTLINE STATES MINUTES SAID LEAKED BY SA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 14 Jul 79 pp 22-23

[Text]

**TOP SECRET
RECORD OF SUMMIT OF
FRONTLINE STATES
HELD IN LUANDA ANGOLA
3-4 MARCH, 1979**

PRESENT

President Kaunda (Chairman)
President Khama
President Nto
President Machel
Vice President Jumbo

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

SWAPO — Mr Sam Nujoma
(PPL) PATRIOTIC FRONT —
Mr Joseph Maika

PRESIDENT KAUNDA as Chairman informed the Summit that President Nyerere was unable to attend because of the conflict between Tanzania and Uganda. We asked the Summit to pledge its solidarity with the people of Tanzania in their war against Idi Amin. Then the discussions on the substantive issues went as follows:

KUANDA: A few months ago we made very important decisions here in Luanda guided by SWAPO. Many things have happened since then. It is therefore necessary that we should ask Nujoma to brief us.

KHAMA: Could you guide us, Mr. Chairman, I hope we will have facts. I hope and wish that we can come down to the basics instead of being treated to emotional expositions.

NUJOMA: I think we are quite aware of the situation with regard to the Western Plan. Ahlthari has been here to consult

us and South Africa. As far as the Plan is concerned we agree with the basics but racist South Africa, is misinterpreting the Plan especially on confinement of our guerrilla forces. We have agreed with the Five that SWAPO guerrilla forces would be confined to bases inside Namibia and monitored and controlled by the United Nations as would South African troops. We accept monitoring of our troops but we object to monitoring of SWAPO forces outside Namibia. We left Namibia because of oppression there and we don't want to be followed outside our country and intimidated by the UN, South Africa and her allies want to humiliate us. We have not surrendered. We have accepted negotiations but if they fail we fight. South Africa and her allies should not try to humiliate us. We should therefore analyse why the UN should invade neighbouring countries to monitor SWAPO bases.

South Africa and her so-called puppets are also busy taking advantage of Swapo's prevarications.

We are however ready to make concessions. We are prepared to ensure that our forces in neighbouring countries will not be let loose. But, we will continue to train them, for we will need to fight to liberate Walvis Bay. We therefore appeal

to the Frontline States (FLS) to refuse to allow the UN to monitor SWAPO bases outside Namibia.

UNTAG (MILITARY COMPONENT): We have made recommendations to the Secretary General after considering the situation seriously. We have to take care of the interests of Namibians. We have sacrificed a great deal. We want our friends to listen to us. Frontline States have suffered a great deal in the hands of the racist minority regimes. Your countries are directly involved in our struggle. Therefore the Frontline States

should take the initiative to contribute peace-keeping forces and civilians to UNTAG. We are grateful that some of you have promised such contribution. We have reached a stage where Your Excellencies should make your views known as to whether you want to make a contribution to UNTAG. It is being said that Africa is not taking the initiative. Your contribution would make a great impact. It would be unfortunate if countries contributing troops were all white. White troops would look like the Germans who beat up our people everyday. Therefore, SWAPO proposed on 10th January three or four African countries for troop contribution, namely Angola, Tanzania, Nigeria and Algeria.

In Asia we have suggested:

India and Iraq

In Western Europe:

Finland and Sweden

Eastern Europe:

Yugoslavia

Latin America:

Panama

CIVILIAN COMPONENT: We have proposed the following countries:

Botswana, Zambia, Benin, Ghana, Senegal, Madagascar, Ethiopia and Libya, Ireland and Jamaica.

We feel the UN role should be confined to non-aligned countries — both military and civilian. We are however surprised to note that the Secretary General is proposing:

Canada, Australia, Britain, West Germany and Denmark for logistic.

The Secretary General says there are no Africans who have the means to provide the logistics. This may be so, but there are many African and Asian countries which have the means to provide logistic. Nigeria is prepared to contribute a signals

unit. She has put aside a battalion in case it is needed. India is prepared to contribute an engineering company. Algeria is also prepared to contribute an additional Battalion. We have no problem with Finland, Sweden and Panama. We certainly object to troops from Canada and West Germany. The two countries are members of the Contact Group. They have investments in Namibia. They are members of NATO and could manipulate the elections.

They are therefore unacceptable to us. We want you to help us. We want contributions to come only from the non-aligned countries.

Another misinterpretation of the Plan is the suggestion that returning Namibian refugees will be herded into reception centres upon their return to Namibia. We are of the view that they should go through immigration formalities like everybody else. We do not want any concentration camps. If there are difficulties SWAPO, UNHCR and FLS can help with transport and food. We were shocked by news from racist South Africa to the effect that concentration camps are already being constructed. We hear that at these concentration camps we will be called by name and some of us will be executed. We have suffered since 1884 and this is the reason why we resorted to armed struggle in 1966. Namibians in exile will return to Namibia only when the UN has given guarantees and

all repressive laws have been repealed. Otherwise we will resort to armed struggle again. We are prepared to shed more blood to liberate our country. We will seek your support in the repatriation of Namibians in exile. Zambia and Angola will have to be directly involved to ensure that Namibians in these countries return home without difficulty.

Another matter is that South Africa should not be allowed to control the administration with its police.

There has been no consultation between SWAPO and the SG. His Special Representative (SR) has been going to South Africa to brief the racists and only recently did he consult SWAPO and the FLS.

Another idea which is unacceptable to us is that the Five now want to open offices in Windhoek. There is no need for these offices. The Five are not our colonisers. We only expect them to play a role in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN. If they open offices in Windhoek, China, USSR and FLS would also be entitled to do the same.

countries. I believe my colleagues have received a communication from the SG in which it was indicated that this monitoring of SWAPO forces in the FLS was demanded by South Africa and the Secretary General did not accept the demand.

We have all rejected the idea. The Secretary General has said that this is not part of the Plan. There is also the proposed establishment of Liaison offices in Lusaka, Luanda and Gaborone. I don't know how Seretse and Samora feel about this. The SG phoned me sometime ago and said that it was important that the FLS capitals should keep in touch with his SR and this called for the establishment of liaison offices in Gaborone, Lusaka and Luanda. SWAPO has already asked us to contribute civilian officers to UNTAG and I therefore do not see why we should not accept the establishment of liaison offices in our capitals. We have rejected the monitoring of SWAPO forces in our countries but this has nothing to do with liaison offices. This is a different issue.

We have made recommendations to the Secretary General after considering the situation seriously.

UNTAG LIAISON OFFICES:

These offices are mentioned in paragraph 13 of the SG's Report. We would like to be frank with you. These offices were never mentioned during the negotiations. Anyway, you are sovereign states. But the fact is that there are already UN offices in your countries. If the idea is to have these proposed offices monitor SWAPO forces I beg that they should not be accepted. KAUNDA: Thank you comrade President. Comrade Nujoma is appealing to us to support SWAPO. We have always supported SWAPO. Whenever we disagreed we always exchanged views. I believe in saying this I speak for all my colleagues. The other point is that concerning the monitoring of SWAPO forces in neighbouring

KHAMA: I will emphasise the same point. We were approached on the question of liaison offices and we agreed that one could be established in Gaborone. We are together with Zambia and Angola on the monitoring of SWAPO forces. Perhaps it is easy for us to reject the monitoring of SWAPO forces in the FLS because we have no SWAPO forces in Botswana. But we feel that President Neto and Kaunda should be believed and trusted in their promise that they will make sure the ceasefire is respected by SWAPO. It is enough for Presidents Neto and Kaunda to say 'we shall do such and such to see to it that the ceasefire is not violated from our countries'. Nobody has any right to doubt their word. South Africa, on the

other hand, says she does not trust Presidents Kaunda and Neto. We too do not trust South Africa. There is need for trust on both sides. South Africa has agreed to the monitoring of her bases but only those along the Orange River. But South Africa wants SWAPO forces to be monitored anywhere in Angola and Zambia.

In so far as the establishment of liaison offices is concerned, we have agreed even without consulting our Frontline States (FLS) friends because we want peace in Namibia. We have laboured hard for it. We want the independence of Namibia to be orderly. It could not be done the SWAPO way or South Africa way. We have accepted that there should be a referee in the Namibian dispute and his word must be accepted.

Gentlemen, we belong to this world. If we ask somebody to settle our dispute we should be prepared to accept his decision.

COMPOSITION OF MILITARY COMPONENT OF UNTAG

If SWAPO want only their friends to contribute troops to UNTAG, what if South Africa says she wants Taiwan, Israel, Bophuthatswana and Transkei to contribute troops? The UN has been charged with the responsibility of deciding this thing. This is an impossible responsibility for the SG. South Africa wants her own friends and so do SWAPO. The latter want to go in as government of an independent Namibia but we don't know who the Namibians want, quite frankly.

I agree with Kenneth when he says we have always supported SWAPO, because SWAPO has been fighting. Other Namibian parties have emerged because of SWAPO's efforts. The OAU and the UN may have been right some time ago in declaring SWAPO the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, but we must be realistic. Things do change. I am not saying that SWAPO is not the most popular party in Namibia. If SWAPO wins the elections we will say hurrah. We have agreed to UN supervised elections and not to the installation of anybody. SWAPO have everybody behind them. We have rejected the December 4, 1978 elections because SWAPO and others did not participate. It would therefore be unfair for

anyone to suggest that we don't support SWAPO simply because we want free-for-all elections in Namibia. We should be realistic even at the risk of annoying our friends. 2,500 guerrillas have no chance against South Africa. We have Zimbabwe where there are several splits. In Namibia we also have a mushroom of parties with identical constitutions. Everybody in Namibia want independence including Du Plessis of AKTUR.

The Presidents made it clear to Nujoma that the plan they were discussing was a UN plan which the Frontline States had accepted publicly.

I don't want SWAPO to be the loser in the end. I don't want SWAPO to be blamed. I want South Africa to be regarded as the nigger in the wood. Let us not alienate international support and we have it. Let us have fair elections in Namibia. South Africa has fire power and she can frustrate Namibian independence.

There is one other thing. Nujoma spoke of concentration camps. When we agreed to the establishment of liaison offices in our capitals we were aware that some Botswanas of Namibian origin were registered in Namibia for the purpose of voting. And they don't support SWAPO. Hence the need for some machinery to control things like this.

I have talked in general terms. I am probably the devil's advocate but I had to be frank in order to encourage open discussion of the issues which free us.

NETO: Comrade Chairman, dear colleagues. On the night of 1st March, 1979 there was an attempt by the Secretary General (SG) to phone me but since I don't speak English very well I suggested the SG should send a telex. The telex was sent through my Ambassador at the UN who translated it into Portuguese. He told me that the SG wanted to establish liaison offices in FLS to control SWAPO forces and we said we won't accept this. I instructed my Ambassador to inform the SG

accordingly. We were not prepared to accept the establishment of a UN military office in Luanda. We think SWAPO has the right to establish guerrilla bases inside Namibia. There will be no UN military bases in our country. On 2nd March the SG sent me this telex (president Neto read the telex which was an appeal by the SG to him to reconsider his decision on the establishment of a liaison office in Luanda). Our position will not change. We cannot have another position. As long as racist forces attack us we will not allow such a thing. No one has bothered to protect Zambia, Angola and Mozambique against these attacks. The people of Namibia are being decimated and no one has made any attempt to protect them. And now we are told SWAPO forces should be controlled. We can't accept such a proposition. The people of Namibia are being aggressed and no one protects them. We accepted the Western Plan here in Luanda. It was also accepted by the UN. The Plan says the South African troops will be reduced to 1,500. Instead they have been increased. Now new proposals are creeping up. We do not take seriously what has been proposed by the SG and South Africa. We don't want to be compromised. For example, with regard to Namibian refugees propaganda is being spread about them and their return to Namibia. SWAPO want fair elections. It is not only Botswanas of Namibian origin who have been registered to vote. Even Angolans have voted during the December 4/78 elections. The South of our country is being attacked by South Africa. Our airspace is violated everyday. I must be honest with you. I do not believe in the viability of SG's Plan. We can discuss ceasefire. All the other issues are secondary. The situation is that South Africa is not regarded as the aggressor. Only the suffering people of Namibia are so regarded.

KAUNDA: I want to comment on what President Neto has said. I must make it clear that we know that South Africa is the

We feel the UN role should be confined to non aligned countries — both military and civilian.

aggressor. Racism is a child of international capital. We know that Namibia is rich. In this particular case we are looking at what SWAPO has done. We are talking because of what SWAPO has done. I am surprised that the SG sent two conflicting messages to Angola, Botswana and Zambia. In so far as the monitoring of SWAPO bases in Zambia is concerned we have made our views known. We have rejected the idea and we cannot change our stand. What we must ask is why did the SG send conflicting messages to our capitals.

MACHEL: I think I did understand the difference between liaison offices and control of SWAPO forces. Whatever happens it is Botswana, Angola and Zambia which will always be affected. There is a difference between liaison and monitoring. What has been authorized in Botswana and Zambia is merely the establishment of liaison offices.

NETO: This liaison office is for liaison with UN offices?

KAUNDA: It is for liaison between Botswana, Zambia and the SR.

KHAMA: In our case, for instance, we were specially requested to assist in the repatriation of Namibian refugees.

NUJOMA: There is no need for the SG to establish liaison offices in Gaborone, Lusaka and Luanda. There are Council of Namibia offices in these capitals. It is therefore only logical to suspect that the SG wants to use these liaison offices for military purposes.

MACHEL: When we met Sam recently he talked about liaison offices. He said he supported monitoring and control of his forces inside Namibia and outside Namibia he said no monitoring and no control.

KHAMA: Mr Nujoma keeps saying there are Council of Namibia offices in Botswana and Zambia. These offices perform specific duties. What the liaison offices are meant to do is to facilitate the repatriation of the thousands of SWAPO refugees so that they can get back to Namibia to vote for SWAPO. About SWAPO people who have been sentenced to death in absentia the UN has said South Africa will never touch them.

NUJOMA: We are Namibians. We know the racists. In December during the election they locked up SWAPO people. We are politicians who want to see to it that Namibia is liberated. We are here to ensure that we leave no loophole.

KAUNDA: I think we all know that you are Namibians. We do not need to be reminded of that. We know you are anti-imperialist. So are we. What suspicious do you have about the liaison offices?

MACHEL: I want to emphasize that point before we move further. The first point Sam made was that inside Namibia SWAPO forces could be monitored, but not outside. He said he appealed to Angola, Botswana and Zambia not to allow UN troops inside their countries. But Sam has not said anything about liaison offices.

KHAMA: As I said, in honouring the ceasefire we have said that there is no need for the deployment of UN troops in our countries. Our honour and integrity have to be respected.

MACHEL: The problem is that the messages conflict. Otherwise there would be no problem. The message which was sent to

President Kaunda is specific. It says liaison with Ahtisaari. The message to President Neto speaks about diplomatic liaison office with military forces.

NETO: In so far as Angola is concerned we would like to know the purpose of the liaison offices.

NUJOMA: These messages from the SG are not known to SWAPO. We cannot accept that the SG should have the final say. It is our lives which are involved. If the SG want to manipulate the situation we will go it alone and fight. After all, is it the UN which murdered Patrice Lumumba? We know what the UN has done in the Congo.

KAUNDA: Please, Sam, you better choose your words. It is not only Namibians who are dying. Our own people are dying.

If Swapo wants only their friends to contribute troops to Un-tag, what if South Africa says she wants Taiwan, Israel, Bophuthatswana and Transkei to contribute troops?

KHAMA: I am glad you have said that Mr Chairman. If we want an honourable peace please let us have it. If we want to fight, okay, let us fight. If you SWAPO think you are too powerful, okay, fight.

KAUNDA: Troop Composition: I am surprised by your position, Sam. The SG's list is composed of non-aligned countries. It is true Angola is not there; Algeria is not there and so is Nigeria.

NUJOMA: The struggle in Namibia is not a peace-keeping struggle. It is a struggle against racism. The Ghana of today is not the Ghana of Nkrumah. We would prefer Ghana to contribute civilians and medical men. The Nigerians are committed and have offered a battalion.

KHAMA: Again, I want to be the devil's advocate. When South Africa objected to FLS contributing troops I appreciated her reasons. When South Africa suggested certain countries SWAPO objected and I appreciated your reasons for doing so. Therefore, in the circumstances we need a referee. And the UN is the right referee as we have all agreed. Most of us still believe that SWAPO is a strong force and under the UN supervision SWAPO can win the elections.

NUJOMA: It seems that we are being suspected of fearing the elections and this is not the case. We want to ensure that there are peaceful conditions in Namibia. We disagree completely that the SG should decide the destiny of our country.

MACHEL: Why can't you look at the list, Sam, and tell us which country you accept and which you do not accept:

	SWAPO
Bangladesh	— No
Ghana	— No
Romania	— No
Poland	— Yes
Nigeria	— Yes
Panama	— Yes
India	— Yes
Yugoslavia	— Yes

Why do you reject Ghana?
SAMI: She has no means. Bangladesh? SAMI: She has no means. Romania? SAMI: She belongs to the Warsaw Pact. Australia? SAMI: She belongs to SEATO.

JUMBE: We shouldn't accept anything which will make us look foolish. In approaching countries we must be sure clear conditions are met, e.g. geographical distribution, the ability to perform and the willingness to provide the required services.

KHAMA: The SG's list is alright. Let us leave it to SWAPO and the UN to agree or disagree — to argue it out between themselves.

NETO: Does it mean that SWAPO will not establish its bases inside Namibia while South Africa is increasing its forces? We must condemn this.

MACHEL: I don't know what you mean when you say SWAPO will not be allowed to establish bases inside Namibia. The information we have is that SWAPO forces which are already inside are alright. South Africa says they are insignificant. If the ceasefire is arranged South Africa will not allow SWAPO to infiltrate their troops in Namibia. What do we condemn then?

NETO: Let us say SWAPO forces inside are insignificant. What will happen if South Africa increases her troops? It is important that SWAPO forces in Zambia and Angola have bases inside Namibia. Otherwise they will live out their lives in exile. Another question I would like to ask is whether Namibian refugees will be placed in concentration camps or prisons on their return to Namibia.

KAUNDA: To answer President Neto's first question, the Five have agreed that SWAPO forces inside Namibia will remain inside. With regard to those outside Namibia, what would happen if they were to be taken inside and the Plan is wrecked? The best strategy would be to keep some SWAPO forces outside.

As for the refugees, I would agree that they should go through the normal immigration formalities when they return to Namibia.

NUJOMA: Our strategy is to subject our forces inside Namibia to monitoring and control by the UN. There are thousands of them all over the country. We therefore recommend that they should be confined to five bases. We don't want them to be confined to one base because if something happens they will be wiped out. As for our refugees, we don't want them to be kept in concentration camps.

JUMBE: Suppose a refugee goes through a particular border post, who looks after him or her between the border and the destination inside Namibia?

MACHEL: The refugee problem is very complicated. We in Mozambique never approached countries of refuge for assistance. We left our refugees in the hands of the UN. There was a peaceful transition in our country. We appointed a Commissioner to be in charge of our refugees. When they went back home we were independent. The UN continued to look after them.

They fed them. Even today they are still in the hands of the UN. How do you dismount refugees from the UN? Some of them are children. Some are old people who must be looked after. Who looks after them? We must think clearly about this. Some of these people no longer have homes to which they can return. Do you abandon them at the border?

NETO: It is said there are to be elections in Namibia. I don't know who is going to win. SWAPO will have problems.

Everything is being done to destroy SWAPO. If another party wins, its government will be recognized by the UN and OAU. What would then happen to Swapo forces outside Namibia? Angola and Zambia would not allow them to attack an independent neighbouring country.

Another matter is South Africa should not be allowed to control the Administration with its Police.

We have accepted negotiations but if they fail we fight.

KAUNDA: We all think SWAPO is going to win.

MACHEL: Comrade Neto says if SWAPO loses and has part of its army outside what would happen. Let us imagine they are all inside the country. What would happen? SWAPO must tell us.

NUJOMA: As fighters we cannot mobilize the people and then lose the elections.

MACHEL: Let us go back to the list of countries. Sam, what about Sweden?

NUJOMA: Sweden is okay.

MACHEL: Denmark?

NUJOMA: Denmark is unacceptable. It should be replaced by India.

MACHEL: West Germany?

NUJOMA: No. We can get doctors and medical services from Ghana.

MACHEL: I can't see India replacing Australia. The Five will be angry. We also have to take South Africa's reaction into account. The SG will not want to be dictated to by SWAPO.

NUJOMA: The SG would be committing a grave mistake if he behaved that way. Namibia is our country.

MACHEL: Summing up. What were the essential points raised in the discussions? What should our (FLS) contribution be? We should not be caught by surprise. We want you Sam, to give us a reply on the question of the refugees. What do SWAPO reject in the composition of troops and the reasons for the rejection. We need answers to these questions because we cannot just reject without any reason.

We have accepted that there should be a referee in the Namibian dispute and his word must be accepted.

ZIMBABWE

There were no discussions on the Zimbabwean problem except a brief rhetorical report given by Mr. Muka on behalf of the PF. COMMENT

The meeting started very badly indeed. Not only did Mr. Sam Nujoma try to avoid attending the meeting by going to Ethiopia where he deliberately got stranded but when he was eventually dragged out of Addis Ababa and flown to Lusaka virtually under arrest he was not prepared to play ball. All he was concerned about was shooting the boers and Nato countries. He was as negative as ever. He clearly went to the meeting prepared to wreck it including the Western Plan itself. Fortunately, he was not given the chance to do so no matter how much he tried.

The Angolans were very unhelpful. Once Sam Nujoma realized that President Neto was with him in his intransigence he became utterly impossible. It was as though he and President Neto and Hamecher of the German Democratic Republic who had visited Angola the previous week had decided that there was no chance of SWAPO winning the elections in Namibia. In fact, President Neto seems very much convinced that free, impartial and democratic elections in Namibia would end SWAPO's existence as a movement. The Angolan President's questions during the discussions suggested this very clearly.

President Neto is also worried

about the fate of SWAPO FORCES WHICH WOULD REMAIN OUTSIDE Namibia — in Angola independence is achieved in the territory. He does not see how these forces can go back to Namibia if SWAPO loses the elections no matter how fair such elections might be. It did not seem to dawn on President Neto that SWAPO forces which would remain in Angola and Zambia during the transitional period could still go back to Namibia provided they did so in peace and were prepared, like any other Namibian, to respect the government of the day.

Nujoma: Our strategy is to subject our forces inside Namibia to monitoring and control by the UN.

While SWAPO and President Neto were bent on wrecking the Plan the other Presidents felt that they had invested too much political capital in the Western Plan and could not be expected to go along with those who wanted to damage their integrity and honour. They felt that if the Plan was to be wrecked it should be wrecked by South Africa, and not by Frontline States guided by SWAPO.

The most curious thing is that SWAPO still cling to the outdated belief that they are the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in every respect. Having accepted the idea of free-for-all elections one would have thought that SWAPO would now accept the fact that neither the UN nor the OAU nor the Frontline States would be prepared to instal SWAPO into power. That is the prerogative of the Namibian people themselves who must be given the opportunity to elect a party of their own choice in freedom and peace. This was made clear to Nujoma without much success.

It was also quite clear at the meeting that SWAPO no longer regarded the UN as an in-

partial arbiter in the Namibian dispute. The Secretary General was abused as Mr Nujoma virtually accused him of trying to decide the destiny of Namibia. The UN was accused of having murdered Patrice Lumumba, which accusation essentially meant that the UN was now conspiring to murder Sam Nujoma, politically or otherwise.

We are prepared to ensure that our forces in neighbouring countries will not be let loose.

But, the most difficult problem the Presidents encountered was the suggestion by Nujoma that his list of contributors to the military component of UNTAG was final - and could only be tampered with at the risk of sending Mr Nujoma back to the bush to shoot it out with the Boers and the "Gang of Five". The Presidents made it clear

to Nujoma that the Plan they were discussing was a UN Plan which the Frontline States had accepted publicly. It was the UN's responsibility to implement the Plan and as long as the Frontline States wanted peace, honourable peace, in Namibia they were prepared to assist the UN in the implementation of the Plan.

Mr Nujoma did not seem to think that South Africa as an equal party to the dispute was entitled to approve or disapprove the composition of the military component of UNTAG. SWAPO's list contained SWAPO's friends, the very countries which have been arming the movement in its war against South Africa. And SWAPO believed that these countries could be forced on South Africa.

On the whole the meeting was good. President Khama, Kasauba, Machel and Vice President Jumbo were not prepared to be pushed around by Nujoma. Having failed in the Planary to

get Nujoma away from his wild ideas and emotional outbursts they retired with him to a small room where they secretly overpowered him but only after they had pleaded with President Nkomo to distance himself from Nujoma's destructive tactics. Nujoma finally agreed to scale down his demands in the interest of pangloss. What emerged from the small room is what is contained in the Communiqué.

It is too early, however, for optimism. Mr Nujoma must be working on new ideas whenever he is. South Africa and her so-called puppets in Namibia are also busy taking advantage of SWAPO's prevarications. It is in their RSA interest that SWAPO should exclude themselves from the electoral process in Namibia so that the BTA can be confirmed as the government of independent Namibia. If only Nujoma could appreciate South Africa's strategy the Western Plan would see the light of day.

The comment on the meeting was not written by us, but by the Government which leaked the documents to us. — Hansen Smith

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

KENYA PARLIAMENT QUESTIONS LULE'S NAIROBI PRESS CLAIMS

Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1820 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD/EA

["Today in Parliament" program]

[Excerpts] At question time members demanded to know why a former president of Uganda, Professor Lule, was allowed to be in Kenya making statements of attack against the new Ugandan regime. They demanded an explanation as to why some personalities who failed in their own states should use Kenya as a base of attacking their home countries.

The question to this was raised by the member for Alego, Mr Oloo Aringo. The member said: Since Kenya advocates a policy of friendship and cooperation with neighbors, the government should take stern measures against the former Ugandan president and other Ugandan exiles from using Kenya as a base to plot against or to attack the government and peoples of Tanzania and Uganda. Mr Aringo said such attacks amounted to destroying the good neighbourliness and the cordial relations Kenya enjoyed with others. Several members voiced similar concern and called on the government to take action.

In response, an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Kassim Mwamzandi, assured the house that the government was not part of Lule's statement while he was in Nairobi. He said the former president made his own arrangement for a press conference. Despite the fact that he was allowed in the country, there was no official participation by the government in whatever he did. Mr Mwamzandi told a hushed house that Kenya will never allow any dissidents to use Kenya as a battleground against their own countries. This, he said, is the policy of the government to insure good neighborliness. Mr Mwamzandi also said that the government usually allows some personalities to make press conferences so long as the subject at hand is on impartial and objective matters.

But as concerns Lule, he was in Kenya on his own despite the government being aware. He made his own private arrangements for a press conference. He talked to the press as a private individual. Mr Mwamzandi added that after all the Kenyan press is so alert that no news event can go unnoticed. In view of this the Kenyan press was competent and effective enough to spot Professor Lule in Kenya and interview him. It is the duty of the press to inform the public, he said. The assistant minister then informed the house that Lule was now out of Kenya: he has returned to London.

ROLE OF EXPATRIATE WHITE IN BLACK NATIONS EXAMINED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

ONE of the main criticisms of the new Zimbabwe Rhodesian constitution by other black African states is that it gives too much privilege and power to the whites in an effort to retain their presence.

But, as Allen Walters points out in this article from the ACCOR journal, Commerce, whites — most of them expatriate — continue to play a vital role in 15 out of 44 black African states:

Zambia, one of the most vocal critics of the new dispensation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, relies on about 300 white farmers to produce 65 per cent of its home-grown foodstuffs. A loss of white farmers after independence in Zambia meant the country went from being self-sufficient in most farm products to being a net importer of food.

White expatriates run the copper mines that earn virtually all of Zambia's foreign exchange. Attempts to phase out "white Zambians" from key positions in the industry have seen a drastic drop in production efficiency, which has in turn meant that more foreign workers have had to be brought in on contract —

with payment in scarce foreign currency. Even President Kenneth Kaunda's philosophy of "humanism" was moulded by a white Methodist Minister, the Rev. Colin Morris.

Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa has said concessions had to be made to whites in the Zimbabwe Rhodesia constitution to avoid such expensive problems. "I have seen for myself what has happened in other black countries which have relied on expatriates — those birds of passage with no stake in the country," he has said. "That is the last thing I want to happen here."

Expatriates are not popular with African governments. They earn above average wages in foreign currencies, al-

most all of which is repatriated.

And the amount of expertise they pass on to their charges is often criticised as being grudgingly small.

The need to use them has made for very strange bedfellows indeed. In Marxist Mozambique East Germans and Cubans rub shoulders with South Africans as they all try to keep the port and railway facilities running. To introduce an element of stability, the government of President Samora Machel is now conducting a concerted effort to lure back Portuguese, some 200 000 of whom left the country at independence in 1975.

East Germans are deeply involved in the security and information set-ups in Mozambique, as well as in health and agricultural projects.

The Cubans, who have been accused of "recolonising" Africa, have a presence in 15 African states engaged largely

in military and health programmes. In two extreme cases — Angola and Ethiopia — they are keeping the government of the day in power.

Angola earns an estimated 80 per cent of its foreign exchange from the Cabinda oil fields — run by Americans from the Gulf Oil Company. The diamond diggings in the Luanda area also employ British experts and technicians, recruited by the de Beers organisation.

In one of the most dramatic demonstrations of dependence on whites, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire had to call in Belgian troops and French Foreign Legionnaires last year to quell unrest generated by his mismanaged economy.

One of the least illustrious prominent whites in Africa is "Major" Bob Astles, a principal figure in the dreaded murder organisation of Idi Amin's regime, the State Research Bureau.

More moderate African countries also have whites in key positions in government. In Botswana Phillip Steenkamp, a Kenyan-born Afrikaner, is chief adviser to President Sir Seretse Khama. Several other whites occupy top civil service and police posts.

The Swaziland Minister of Finance is white and there are several other whites in government and the civil service. The newest Swazi Cabinet and Parliament includes "white Swazis", and Malawi's chief Press officer is an Englishman.

For the most part expatriates are involved in numerous development projects in black Africa because the host countries simply do not have indigenous expertise.

Ivory Coast, considered a model of economic development and political stability in Africa, makes wide use of "*consiellers technique*", Frenchmen in advisory posts at ministries. It is not unusual in the high-rise offices of the Ivorian capital, Abidjan, to see whites and blacks in equal numbers doing senior level jobs.

There is little likelihood of any black government seizing real control of the multinationals, even through nationalisation. Indeed so deep are the vested interests of huge corporations in Africa that they have been known to finance coups and counter-coups to keep malleable leaders in power.

Many feel Zimbabwe Rhodesia's biggest advantage over the rest of Africa is the fact that the white population considers itself part of the country's permanent population.

"We're different from the rest of black Africa," a senior white civil servant said. "This is our country, too, and there is a tremendous amount of trust which has been built up over the transition period between black and white."

The 28 National Assembly seats and other constitutional concessions made to whites

under the March 3 Agreement signed by the nationalists and the Smith government, are said by those now running the country to be little different from privileges accorded whites in countries such as Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia at independence.

Bishop Muzorewa said of Africa's condemnation of his treatment of whites: "I find it remarkable that while the blacks of this country are prepared to forget the past and work together with our white brethren to build a stable future for all the people of this land, some people in Britain, America, Africa and other parts of the world appear unwilling to let us do so."

"They do not appreciate the need to retain the confidence of the whites, and hence their skills and expertise, in the tasks that lie ahead."

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

HUGE COFFEE CONSIGNMENT 'UNFIT' FOR EXPORT FROM TANZANIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] A huge consignment of coffee worth more than Sh. 7.2 million is reportedly lying at Tanzania's sea port of Tanga because it is "unfit" for export.

Sources said the 4,025 bags of the Tanzania-grown coffee have been lying at Tanga port since 1974 waiting for shipment. But it was discovered recently that the coffee could not be sold to any market as it had been mixed with oil, tea, beans and torn sisal bags.

The Tanga Port Authority has denied having knowledge about the owners of the coffee and when the consignment was delivered at the port.

The discovery of the damaged consignment of coffee was made last week when a five-man team, led by export and shipping controller of the Coffee Authority Mr. Selestini Shimo, toured the port. The Harbours Authority is reported to have sent to Tanga its own investigation team whose report would be cross checked by an independent team from the government.

Mr Shimo said that when the team toured the port from July 9-12 this year, they saw some girls separating the damaged coffee from the good ones before packing them in bags.

"After inspecting all the sheds at the port, we recorded 4,025 bags of damaged coffee, some of which were mixed with oil, tea, beans, sisal ropes and torn sisal bags," Mr Shimo reported.

Samples of the damaged coffee have reportedly been dispatched to Moshi headquarters for further investigation.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KAZUNGULA FERRY--A ferry linking Zambia with South Africa through Botswana would stay closed indefinitely because of the tense security situation, Zambia's Power, Transport and Communication's Minister, Mr Kingsley Chinkuli, said here. The Kazungula ferry has been out of action since April 13, when Rhodesian aircraft sank it, killing about 20 people, after claiming it was being used to carry terrorists and their equipment across the Zambezi River. Mr Chinkuli was quoted in the semi-official Times of Zambia yesterday as saying the Government was making alternative arrangements for Zambian cargo stranded by the Kazungula closure, but he would not say what these were, reports Iana-Reuter. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 1]

SIERRA LEONE-ALGERIA COOPERATION--A seven-man Algerian delegation is in Freetown to survey possible areas of cooperation with Sierra Leone, particularly in telecommunications and in financing development projects such as the extension of airports and the construction of roads and bridges. Yesterday, the delegation led by the deputy director in the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Amrani Ahmed, paid a courtesy call on the deputy foreign minister, Mr S. R. Fillie Faboe. The possibility of an Algerian national company to maintain closer contacts with the Sierra Leone national construction company was discussed. [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jul 79 p 8 AB]

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA

NETO CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the assault on Moncada barracks by the Cuban patriotic forces, President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Peoples Republic of Angola Dr Agostinho Neto has sent a congratulatory message to first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of Republic of Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Government of the Peoples Republic of Angola and on my own behalf, I have the honor to salute fraternally and to congratulate the Cuban Communist Party and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks.

The victories won by the Cuban people from the inception of their armed struggle against the tyrant regime of Fulgencio Batista constitute for the peoples of the world as a whole, and particularly those of Latin America, an incentive to struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and all forms of oppression and domination. We are linked to our Cuban brothers by indestructible ties of friendship. The Angolan people express their most profound solidarity on this important historical date. I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm my desire to consolidate the friendly ties of cooperation between our two peoples, parties and governments.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

[Signed] Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Peoples Republic of Angola.

CSO: 4401

BURUNDI

BRIEFS

CHINESE DELEGATION--Bujumbura, 19/6 (AFP)--Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, on Monday received a Chinese National Youth Federation delegation. Headed by Mr Liu Houming, the vice president of the federation, the delegation's visit is in response to an invitation from the Rwagasore revolutionary youth. The Chinese delegation has been on a friendship visit to Burundi since 12 June. The visit is intended to strengthen relations between the two youth organizations. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 19 Jun 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

KIBAKI: NO GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED CANDIDATES IN ELECTIONS

No Government Support

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jul 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] A Kenyan with a Sh.2 Kanu membership ticket is eligible to contest the forthcoming parliamentary and civic elections, the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, said in Murang'a yesterday.

Kenya, being a democratic country, must ensure that the elections are as free as possible, Mr Kibaki added.

He stressed that Kanu had not at any time imposed restrictions on the eligibility of people to contest the elections.

Mr. Kibaki, who was opening the Sh. 37 million Nyeri-Kangema-Kiriani road, clarified earlier reports which claimed that it was only Kanu life members who qualified to contest the elections.

"Any Kenyan is free to offer himself for elections provided he has the ordinary ticket of Kanu," said the Vice-President.

Mr. Kibaki who is also Kanu's Vice-President, warned election hopefuls throughout the country to stop dragging President Moi's name into their election campaigns.

He dismissed as "rubbish" claims by certain aspiring candidates that there were favoured political candidates who were regarded as "the real Nyayo followers."

"All candidates have the blessings of President Moi provided they avoided mud-slinging and other activities which might threaten peace and stability," Mr Kibaki observed.

Successful contestants, the Vice-President pointed out, will form part and parcel of the Government's working machinery.

Mr. Kibaki stressed the need for tolerance and humility in line with President Moi's declared policy for unity, peace and love.

The Vice-President cautioned Central Province in particular to refrain from activities which would create divisions among wananchi.

"Divisive elements and political opportunists should be shunned by outward-looking Kenyans," said Mr. Kibaki,

Through unity, he emphasised, Kenya had made tremendous strides in development. He warned that the election campaigns should not in any way impede this development tempo.

No Favored Candidates

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOW that the registration of voters for the forthcoming Kenya General Elections is finally over, it is time to take stock and to pave the way for actual polling. The campaign proper has not officially started, since the President has not set the date for the election, yet campaigning has been in full swing, with all its ramifications, for some considerable time. Alliances are being forged, people are being manipulated, and ignorant wananchi are being exploited.

Allegations have even been made that certain candidates have the special blessings of the President, that they are favoured candidates, so much so that the Vice-President, Mr. Kibaki, was forced, at the weekend, to make it clear that *all* successful candidates will form part and parcel of the Government's working machinery. Kenya has one Government and one policy and no one will be allowed to do anything that may be aimed at attempting to change this state of affairs.

It is no secret that some candidates have other ideas. They are free to dream their dreams and to build castles in the air. There is no room, as Mr. Kibaki also said, for divisive elements and political opportunists; his pointed reference to Central Province and activities ~~there~~ which could create divisions among wananchi is an indication that groupings do exist and that attempts will be made with the passing of the days to widen and to strengthen them.

The accent should be on individuals and what contribution they can make to the country's progress. The more time these groups have to dig themselves in the more harmful it will be.

The nation's interests will best be served if, now that all eligible voters have indicated their interest in exercising their franchise, the elections are held expeditiously. The country can then concentrate on the work at hand.

CSO: 4420

CAMPAIGN NEEDED TO UNEARTH ILLEGAL ARMS, REVIEW LICENSED ARMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

FIREARMS of many sorts are very much in the news these days. They are used by gangsters, of course, but it is clear also that a good few private citizens carry guns these days, ostensibly for their own protection.

In a number of recent cases, however, people who one would have expected to act more responsibly have drawn their guns for frivolous reasons. They have ended up in court, but many still misuse this privilege. Gun-toting Members of Parliament are a breed apart, but with the approach of the general elections it is being said that there is a danger that guns in private hands may be misused.

This may well happen. It is no secret that, try as the police may, there are a lot of guns which are not licensed and should not be around. They have come into Kenya from many sources, but in most cases across the border — from Ethiopia, from Somalia and, most recently, from Uganda. The situation in Western Kenya, where guns from Uganda proliferate, is serious. From time to time over the past few months Government officials have appealed to those who possess such weapons to turn them in. The appeals, sad to say, have for the most part fallen on deaf ears and we have seen how these lethal weapons are being used in the commission of criminal acts in Nairobi and other parts of the country.

When the killing of wildlife was rampant, that is, before the introduction of more effective measures to combat poaching, there were many weapons in use which were not licensed. The problem is still with us, but it is not as serious as it was a few years ago. A Government crackdown on home-made arms centred around game parks and areas where stock thieves once operated rather too freely for the comfort of law-abiding

citizens had paid dividends, though these enterprising types continue to be arrested from time to time.

When the total ban on hunting was imposed in May 1977 the calling in of all guns licensed for the purpose of hunting put many weapons into the armouries which would otherwise have been a target for thieves and gangsters. Now may be a good time for the authorities to launch another campaign aimed at unearthing illegal arms by declaring a moratorium for a specified period and possibly offering a guarantee of no prosecution if people turn in weapons which they are not supposed to possess.

The campaign, which must be given the widest publicity, will, we feel, serve a very good purpose and the authorities can be assured of receiving a large number of arms which can in future years be the cause of further death and destruction. The same campaign should also be used for a thorough review of existing licensed firearms so that the number of individuals in possession of personal weapons issued solely for the purpose of protection (and possibly self-defence) is carefully vetted — though this is not to say they were issued at random in the first place.

Guns are dangerous things at the best of times, but when the tendency surfaces for them to be used as playthings or as a means of intimidating others this is a very good reason to crack down on their possession.

CSO: 4420

GROWTH RATE OF OVER FIVE PERCENT POSSIBLE DURING 1979-1983

Nairobi DAILY NATION In English 24 Jul 79 p 4

[Text]

AN Austrian parliamentary delegation yesterday called on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative in Kenya, Dr. Robert Kitchen Jr., who briefed them on the projects currently being undertaken by the organization.

Mr. Kitchen said Kenya had adopted another five-year development plan and would spend £240 million on various projects.

He praised Kenya saying that in the past seven years much had been achieved because of political stability.

There was a possibility of Kenya achieving a growth rate of between 5.1 per cent and 6.1 per cent during the 1979/83 plan period, he said.

He said the country's population was expected to reach 30 million by the year 2000.

The delegation which arrived at the weekend to start a four-day visit is led by Prof. Stefan Radinger. Others include Dr. Hilde Hawlicek; Dr. Herbert Steinbauer; Dr. Joseph Hoechtel; Dr. Friedhelm Frischenschlager, Mr. Ernest Nedwed; Dr. Helmut Stresser and a United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) liaison officer from Austria, Mr. Peter Schatzer.

Dr. Kitchen told the team that a fourth of Kenya's population was involved in the formal sector. The development plan projected for 50,000 jobs each year.

The Government would decentralise industries in urban areas and would also increase the land available for cultivation.

The delegation is here to see the progress made by Kenya in health, especially on family planning.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

MORE CIVIL SERVANT HOUSING ASKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] The Government has been urged to build more houses to cope with the increase in the number of civil servants.

This call came from the Secretary-General of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, Mr. Alphayo Nyakundi when he addressed members in Nyeri yesterday.

He told the executive committee of the union-Nyeri branch that most of the civil servants were neither housed nor given housing allowances.

"This situation makes it very difficult for majority of workers to execute their duties efficiently."

Explaining the effort being taken by his union to build 500 houses for lower and middle class civil servants in Nairobi, Mr. Nyakundi called on the Government to assist in making the programme a success.

"We are ready to launch the scheme in various districts, but find it difficult because of lack of land," he noted.

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVANTS ASKED TO BE 'IMPARTIAL' DURING ELECTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

THE Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President Mr. Geoffrey K. Kariithi, has called on all civil servants in the country to remain "absolutely impartial during the forthcoming general elections."

Mr. Kariithi also cautioned wananchi that the Government would not allow anybody to disrupt the current tempo of national development or ruin the peace, unity and stability prevailing in the republic.

Mr. Kariithi, who is also the head of the civil service, gave the advice when he addressed Kirinyaga district leaders' conference at Kerugoya Girls' Secondary School during the weekend meeting chaired by Kirinyaga DC Ezekiel Nyarangi.

The Permanent Secretary likened the role of civil servants to that of an absolute impartial arbitrator who wants all sides given equal hearing and fair deal. He stressed the importance of all of them to work diligently without fear or favour of the aspiring candidates.

He said that most of the African states were in political turmoil because of selfishness of their leaders, who imposed themselves on their citizens without regard to human rights

or seeking the mandate from the electorate.

Mr. Kariithi praised the people of Kenya for maintaining peace, unity and political stability under the democratic leadership of President Daniel arap Moi.

The Permanent Secretary appealed to aspiring political candidates to refrain from holding night meetings. He asked them to conduct their campaigns peacefully and prepare themselves to accept defeat or success honourably.

Mr. Kariithi who comes from Kirinyaga District told the area's leaders that he did not sponsor or favour any special candidate for any seat in the locality and warned those who wanted to drag or misuse his name to stop forthwith.

"I am prepared to work with any leader elected by the wananchi for the betterment of this nation and I shall never side with anybody in the forthcoming general elections, for I am impartial", he said.

The meeting was also attended and addressed, by among others, an Assistant Minister for Health James Njiru who is the MP for Kirinyaga West, the MP for Kirinyaga East Nahashon Njuno and the MP for Kirinyaga South Kiragu Stephen.

—EWA

KENYA

BRIEFS

MILITARY EXERCISES ANNOUNCED--There will be military exercises in the Mariakani and Garsen areas of Kilifi and Tana River Districts from tomorrow to Thursday, July 26, Coast PC, Mr. Eliud Mahihu announced at the weekend. The exercises will involve soldiers from the Kenya Army, Kenya Air Force and Kenya Navy, the PC said and appealed to local wananchi not to panic when they see soldiers in their areas "for these are normal military exercises."--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 79 p 5]

JAPANESE COLLEGE GRANT--The vice president and minister for finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, has said that Kenya values her friendship with Japan, because it is based on technical cooperation. Mr Kibaki made the statement today when, on behalf of the Kenyan Government, he signed an agreement under which Japan will give a further grant of 6 million shillings for phase two of the Jomo Kenyatta College of Agriculture and Technology. Already the Japanese Government has granted 62 million shillings to the project. Mr Kibaki thanked the Japanese Government for its commitments to the college. He added that the cooperation between Kenya and Japan is a true relationship between an industrialized nation and a developing country. He said Kenya is studying the mystery behind Japan's tremendous economic development despite the absence of minerals and other resources. The visiting Japanese foreign minister, Mr Sunao Sonoda, who signed for Japan, said the friendship ties with Kenya have been growing stronger every year, particularly in areas of economic and technical cooperation. Speaking at a luncheon hosted in his honor by Mr Kibaki, Mr Sonoda said his government was involved in many projects in Kenya. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

INCREASED POSSIBILITY OF TOLBERT'S FORCED RESIGNATION NOTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 10

[Text]

PRESIDENT William Tolbert, the new chairman of the Organisation for African Unity, has looked forward to the position as the peak of his long political career.

But fate has elevated the Liberian President to the leadership of the international body at the very moment he has been plunged into his deepest domestic political crisis.

On April 14, Liberian policemen and armed forces opened fire on demonstrators protesting at a proposed increase in the price of rice.

The Government says 74 persons were killed in the melee, which was followed by 24 hours of looting and rioting. Most citizens here believe the toll was higher.

President Tolbert's handling of the riot and his subsequent actions have ushered in what a diplomat here calls a "Liberian Watergate" — the most serious crisis since he assumed office in 1971, after 20 years in the lar-

gely ceremonial post of Vice-President.

Some expect mass defections in the 69-year-old leader's Cabinet.

Tolbert responded initially to the events by calling them the work of foreigners and treasonous leftists.

He ordered the arrest of 39 persons, including the leader of the demonstration, Gabriel Baccus Mathews, and charged them with treason.

He appointed a commission to investigate the incident. And he removed from office the nation's most popular judge, Emma Walser, who had been assigned to the case.

On June 6, some 500 of Liberia's most prominent women, including the wife of a former President, the former Minister of Health and several wives of Ministers and legislators, sent a petition to the President appealing for an explanation of why Mrs Walser had been dismissed.

Six days later the President's commission delivered a highly critical report recommending amnesty for the leaders of the demonstration and an investigation of the Ministers of Justice, Agriculture, Defence and Finance and the Director of Police.

CONDUCT

The commission recommended that its life be extended to allow it to make broader recommendations about inequities of Liberian life and urged that a code of conduct be formulated to reduce the conflict of interest that is endemic here.

The President was "shell-shocked" as a result of the report, according to an official close to him.

"He never expected a wholesale review of presidential policy," the aide said. The commission's report has not been made public.

Tolbert responded by announcing in a national

broadcast that the price of rice would be reduced by two dollars per bag, that the police and military would get pay increases and, most important, that all those "directly or indirectly involved in or responsible for the April 14 civil disturbance" would be granted unconditional amnesty.

At the same time, he dissolved the commission, saying it had accomplished its task. The speech defused the issue temporarily.

"He bought time and a peaceful OAU," a Liberian journalist says. "But the basic issue, the man himself — to make the Liberian system work you have to have a respected, relatively impartial figure in the presidency — will be resumed after the OAU."

Most political observers here say the President will probably survive his crisis of confidence.

But a strain on the nation's economy that will follow the lavish amounts spent sprucing up Monrovia for the OAU, and the time Tolbert must devote to its chairmanship, increase the possibility of a forced resignation.

LIBERIA

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980 PASSED

Details, Tolbert's Budget Speech

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] A\$315.29 Million budget has been passed by the Legislature for the fiscal year 1979/80. It is \$25 million less than that of the previous years, according to figures disclosed.

The new budgetary year likely to face a total deficit of \$41.1 million covered by external borrowings already negotiated, according to a Press release from the Executive Mansion; however, the Budget does bring some good news to low income salaried government workers.

The Chief Executive proposed an adjustment to \$100, per month in the lowest salaries of the public servant including salaries of enlisted men of the Army, "who so rightly deserve this consideration."

The new budget provides for a projected level of revenue at \$212.737 million and the minimum level of unavoidable recurrent expenditure of \$196.3 million including the committed amount of debt of 48 million dollars.

Development

About \$119.9 million of the budget is to go for development. Tolbert explained that in making this proposal he had taken into account the "essential level of development expenditures, which cannot be postponed or deferred in the interest of keeping the soundness and pace of development in the economy and within the score of manageable ways and means resource position."

Meanwhile, recurrent expenditure will be kept to the "bare minimum."

The President said "We have tried to remove all redundancies and wastes from our project recurrent expenditures,"

Salaries

On the question of salaries for lowest class of government employees, Dr. Tolbert recalled that his Administration provided a 10% adjustment in the salaries of nurses, teachers, policemen and soldiers, during the 1977/78 budgetary period and 5% adjustment in these salaries in the 1978/79 period.

The President pointed out that he realized that a lot more has to be done for these special and other categories of government employees, especially in view of the erosion in their income, and he is committed to tackle this problem with greater intensity and magnitude.

"Toward this end," the President wrote, "I now propose adjustment to \$100.00 per month in the lowest salaries of the Public Service including salaries of enlisted men of the Army who so rightly deserve this consideration."

\$26 Million for Agriculture

Returning to the projected development expenditures for fiscal 1979/80 which total \$119.0 million, a provision of \$26 million has been made for agriculture, \$32.4 million for the construction of roads and bridges, \$3.4 million for building construction, \$13.4 million for education and training and \$1.8 million for health and social welfare and \$41.4 million for others including \$1 million for oil explorations and development of nontraditional minerals. A total of \$1.5 million has been provided as Government's contribution to the National Social Security scheme which was launched on April 30th, 1979.

Warned Against Inflation

Regarding the effect of oil on the economy, the President warned that the absence of a rapid development of substitute and alternative sources of supply, higher inflationary pressures could be felt on our economy which imports nearly \$60 million worth of oil.

In his Budget Message the President thanked international agencies and bilateral donor countries which have aided us in our development programmes.

On the operation of the new Bridge, the President said: "The need for improvement in our financial performance is obvious and imperative and I call upon the entire nation to join hands in this effort in the coming fiscal year and he went on to appeal to all the citizenry,

The President called for "expenditure control." "I give you my firm commitment that I will spare no effort to continue to ensure that public funds stay within established allocations and are used strictly for the purpose authorized."

Tax Collection Enforced

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "The Budget and Taxes"]

[Text] This government continues to prove itself to be a government concerned about the plight of the disadvantaged in our country. Yesterday it was announced that the Budget for the fiscal year has been passed and low salaried public servants were again blessed with an increase in their pay which has now placed them within the three figure earners.

The government also kept to its priorities as reflected in the budget by the allocation for development for agriculture, education and health. This is testimony that the war against ignorance, poverty and disease must be intensified. Meanwhile, government's vigorous tax collection programme should not be relaxed especially against those rich land owners who, because of their privilege position in society are reluctant to pay their taxes.

The time may soon come when stringent measures will be taken against such individuals. It may be necessary hereafter for anyone seeking public office to show his tax receipts in order to qualify for a position whether that position be an appointed one, or an elected one. No citizen who fails to honour his obligation to the state should become a high public servant until he first proves worthy of that trust by paying his taxes.

The 1979/80 Budget is a warning that tax collection will be rigidly enforced. Let us therefore rally around the Government and meet our obligation.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LUMBER WORKERS WAGE INCREASE--Workers of the PPP Lumber Company in Grand Gedeh County will receive a general pay rise of five cents beginning this month. This was the result of a strike by workers of the company to back their demands for an increase in salaries and wages last week Tuesday. According to LINA Correspondent in Zwedru work was resumed following intervention by Grand Gedeh County Superintendent T. Kudar Jarry, with the assurance that the workers' grievances were being looked into. Mr Wilfram Simon, Managing Director of the company, told Superintendent Jarry that management was committed to improve the salary and wage scales of the workers, [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Jul 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

SUIT TO DECLARE ASSEMBLY INVALID REJECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] Windhoek--The Supreme Court yesterday rejected with costs an application to declare the SWA National Assembly invalid.

The application was brought by Mr A. H. du Plessis, leader of the National Party's election front, Aktur.

The respondents were the Administrator-General of the territory, the President of the National Assembly and the Secretary of the Assembly.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice F. H. Badenhorst, sitting with Mr Acting Justice M. J. Kritzinger, said the Administrator-General could not and did not delegate legislative powers to the National Assembly.

Mr Justice Badenhorst granted counsel for the application, Mr Ken Bethune, SC, leave to appeal against the ruling immediately after the judgment.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said the Administrator-General, Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, had called an election last year for a 50-member Constituent Assembly.

The Assembly's main objective had been to draw up a constitution for the territory.

"But nothing came of the constitution," Mr Justice Badenhorst said.

The Administrator-General, in terms of Proclamation A G 21, had then converted the Constituent Assembly into a body with legislative powers.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he could find no substance in argument for the applicant that Proclamation A G 21 was invalid because it had not been tabled in both Houses of the South African Parliament.--SAPA

CSO: 4420

AKTUR WALKS OUT IN RACE LAW DISPUTE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 15

[Text] Windhoek--The withdrawal of the National Party front, AKTUR, from South West Africa's national assembly has left the body in virtual control of the Conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which has indicated it will push on with its controversial legislative programme.

AKTUR's walk-out, announced in a statement following the first day of a crucial National Party congress, on Tuesday, follows a court application by AKTUR to have the Assembly and all its laws--particularly anti-discriminatory legislation--declared invalid.

Despite the latest move which comes as a slap in the face for the South African Government-backed Assembly, it is expected to continue with its functions of preparing legislation for the territory, "more resolutely than before."

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday the walk-out made "absolutely no difference" to the National Assembly.

"We are going to continue normally. We cannot allow ourselves to be pushed around by people who do not know what they want. The National Assembly has already lost a lot of time and will continue with its work," he said.

Judgment

The National Party said on Tuesday that continued participation in the Assembly "was no longer worth it."

The National Party based its decision on reasons given during the judgment of the Judge President of South West Africa that the National Assembly was "merely a tool of the Administrator-General, Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn."

Mr Justice P. H. Badenhorst concluded that all legislation passed by the Assembly should be placed before the South African State President for his approval. His viewpoint was contradicted by the second judge hearing the urgent AKTUR application, Mr Acting Justice M. J. Kritzinger.

The National Party statement said AKTUR had always tried to make a positive contribution in the Assembly, but the DTA "was not interested in cooperation."

The National Assembly is now only left with an opposition comprising of two minor political parties--the Herstigte Nasionale Party and Namibia Christian Democratic Party, both with one seat each. The DTA holds 41 of the 50 seats in the Assembly.

"There is tension and bad blood among the people of South West Africa," said the leader of the National Party and chairman of AKTUR, Mr A. H. du Plessis.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY TO DEAL WITH DTA POLICY; AKTUR WITHDRAWS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The SWA National Assembly was geared yesterday to spend much of its deliberations this week on the discussion of a motion setting out the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance policy for the Territory.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, gave notice in the Assembly yesterday afternoon that he would introduce the motion today.

Mr Sarel Becker, sole representative of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, gave notice of a motion that the Assembly's proceedings be suspended until the appeal court had given a ruling on the matter between Aktur and the Administrator General of SWA and others — or until it

had become clear there would be no hearing in the Appellate Division.

The five members of Aktur carried out their decision to withdraw from the Assembly, and were absent when yesterday's session opened.

Their decision to withdraw comes after Monday's judgment in the Windhoek Supreme Court dismissing their application for an interdict to stop the Assembly.

Announcing their withdrawal Mr A H du Plessis, leader of Aktur, said Aktur's Executive Committee had considered Aktur's position in the National Assembly at a meeting.

"In view of the situation as it has developed, the meeting expressed reservations in AKTUR's participation in the proceedings of the National Assembly," Mr du Plessis said.

The feeling was that NP members representing AKTUR should withdraw until they had consulted the policymaking organs of the party.

The NP's Executive Committee would meet next Monday and the party's congress would begin next Tuesday, Mr du Plessis said.

Mr Mudge's motion asked the Assembly to reject "all forms of political extremism which may lead to violence as currently experienced in northern SWA."

Political parties should apply their resources to combat militants in the Territory, rather than to whip up emotions which created a spirit of intolerance and bitterness, the motion said.

"SWA is irrevocably on the road to independence with the retention of its territorial integrity," the motion said.

The government's system should provide for the largest possible say by each population group in the Territory in their own affairs as well as in affairs of SWA as a country.

This would be achieved through the creation of representative authorities for the 11 population groups as well as a central government in which power would be shared in a meaningful manner, the motion said.

Areas of jurisdiction of the ethnic representative authorities would only apply to members of a particular population group and not to geographical areas.

Individuals and population groups had the right to own land. Ethnic representative authorities would control agricultural land on behalf of members of their population groups.

Each population group would have the right to protect its culture and language. It would control its own schools if it wished and up to whatever standard, the motion said.

The lengthy and comprehensive policy statement contained in the motion rejected all forms of discrimination based on race and colour.

It reaffirmed the DTA belief in a free economy which encouraged private initiative.

The labour sector had the right to organise itself in a lawful and responsible manner in order to negotiate best possible wages and working conditions.

- Sapa

BECKER CALLS MEASURES AGAINST RIGHTISTS A WITCH HUNT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

THE GRENADE attack on the Masonic hall had since been used to start a witch hunt against the so-called rightists in SWA. Mr Sarel Becker, the HNP leader, said in Windhoek last night.

He was addressing a White protest meeting at the Showgrounds. About 400 people attended the meeting which was orderly and well-behaved.

With Mr Becker on the stage was Mr Louis Stoffberg, an executive member of the HNP from SA.

Talking about the grenade attack, Mr Becker said that he had his suspicions that it had been carried out so that a witch hunt would be launched against the rightists.

If this was not the case, then it was still being used as an excuse.

Mr Becker also told the meeting that Swapo was not the Territory's biggest enemy.

The greatest enemy to SWA at the moment was the DTA.

Mr Becker said the DTA was trying to force all the conservative Whites to leave the country.

"They only want to keep the kaffir booties here," he said.

Mr Becker said the anti-discriminatory legislation introduced into the Territory last week could have serious repercussions. Forced integration would lead to chaos and have a demoralising effect on the 100 000 Whites.

Describing the architects of the Bill as "wolves in sheep's clothing," Mr Becker said: "With the laws they are busy introducing now, they are doing greater harm to the White man than Swapo ever has.

"In robbing the Whites of their rights and identity, they are undermining the stability and economy of the Territory."

The Whites in SWA were being "completely sold out by means of the lowest and dirtiest methods ever experienced by the Afrikaner nation."

History would prove that "the SWA scandal stinks far worse than the Info scandal which has just taken South Africa by storm."

"The White man's position in SWA is being completely undermined (afgetakel). But, I must warn: This is our country and we will not be driven from it."

Mr Becker said, however, the HNP dissasociated itself from violence and he urged supporters to refrain from any "disorderly conduct".

Mr Stoffberg, said the governments of South Africa, SWA and Zimbabwe Rhodesia had in the past 10 years succeeded only in "leading the White man up the garden path.

"Because of this, there is presently a greater rift between the Whites in SWA than there has ever been between the Whites and the non-Whites here," he said.

DTA AIMS TO REMOVE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN BUSINESSES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Barry Martens and SAPA]

[Text]

THE DTA was investigating a proposed removal of race discrimination as applied to business premises in SWA, Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Mudge was answering questions at a press conference after yesterday's sitting of the National Assembly. The debate had dealt with DTA policy on a motion moved by Mr Mudge.

He said afterwards that the DTA aimed to remove all race discrimination or differentiation other than where it would affect the identity interests of race groups.

The controversial legislation removing discrimination in residential areas had been described by political opponents as the "thin edge of the wedge."

"I do not regard it as such - it was the thick edge of the wedge as far as I am concerned. That was the hardest one," Mr Mudge said.

He said the area of discrimination now being looked at was in business premises.

He also pointed out that discrimination in public transport such as buses, taxis and trains still remained and would get the attention of the DTA.

Dr Ben Africa told reporters that three new Bills - all apparently non-controversial - would be introduced during the current sitting of the Assembly.

These Bills deal with archives, national heritage and an examination board.

Questioned on the future structure of government in SWA, Mr Mudge said the question of consensus government at the first tier would have to be reviewed.

He also said the appointment of members to the first tier of government would also have to be reconsidered.

During the Assembly debate, he said Aktur's conduct in the National Assembly meant that the method of consensus employed would have to be seriously considered.

Mr Mudge asked: "How can consensus work if Aktur behaves in that way?"

Would Aktur, if they were representing an ethnic group in the central government, go to court or stage walkouts every time they were not satisfied? he asked.

The DTA's draft constitution for an independent SWA provided for 11 ethnic delegations in the central government body. Decision in the central government would be taken only with the consent of all ethnic groups.

MUDGE: LEADERS NEED MORE THAN LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, warned here again on Friday that time was running out on the SWA independence issue and that political leaders in the Territory were not satisfied with only having legislative powers.

At the same time, he warned political extremists on both ends of the political spectrum they were playing with fire and their attempts to disrupt or retard the political process in the Territory would not be tolerated any longer.

Addressing more than 4 000 people at a mass DTA rally at Katutura near here, Mr Mudge said the DTA would continue participating in the National Assembly "for the meantime." "But that is not enough for us," he said.

"We are not satisfied with having just legislative powers. We want some part in the running of our own affairs too and this must come soon."

Mr Mudge said the DTA was not opposed to further negotiations with the five Western powers or the United Nations on the SWA independence issue.

"In fact, we attach great importance to international recognition and that is why we accepted (UN Security Council) Resolution 435.

"But we are not prepared to negotiate with people who cannot make up their minds," he said.

The negotiating parties concerned with the SWA dispute would have to make a decision soon on the Territory's future, otherwise alternative measures would have to be taken towards attaining independence for the Territory, he warned.

Mr Mudge said the DTA had fulfilled its promise to ensure that racial discrimination was done away with in SWA. "Now all that remains for us to do is to see that independence for the Territory is attained - and soon," he added.

He said efforts were being made from outside as well as from within the Territory to ensure this objective was not reached.

Referring to the recent court action attempt by the main opposition in the National Assembly, Auktur, to have the Assembly declared invalid, Mr Mudge said Auktur would not succeed in disrupting or retarding the internal political process in any way.

Auktur's plan was very clear. "They wanted South Africa to be brought in as an umpire so that they could help decide on our affairs.

"But this plan has already failed and so has their court action to have the National Assembly declared invalid," Mr Mudge said.

SA has already said that the people of SWA will have to decide on their own future."

Aktur was also busy with a campaign to try and cause a division within the ranks of the SA Government. "But they will fail with this action too."

Turning to the terrorist war in the Territory, Mr Mudge said there was no longer a need for Swapo to continue fighting for the independence of SWA.

"We have already succeeded in doing that... independence is already in reach. So there is no need for Swapo to continue fighting for it."

He warned political extremists they were "playing with fire" and the DTA would not tolerate attempts to bring about chaos and confusion in the Territory or efforts to disrupt the internal political process.

"The DTA will ensure that chaos and bloodshed never prevail in SWA and that a stable government is brought to power in the Territory," he said.

Political observers said afterwards the meeting "reeked of an election campaign" and that it strengthened the view that another election was imminent in the Territory.

This was borne out by the fact that most of the other 10 DTA leaders who shared the platform with Mr Mudge here this afternoon, dedicated their speeches to explaining the DTA policy and pulling their political opponents to pieces.

The UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has already intimated that renewed efforts are being made to get the SWA independence initiative back into action, after a lengthy impasse, and that new proposals might be in the offing for the Territory's leaders.

Journalists agreed that the DTA appeared to be tackling the situation with renewed vigour and optimism.

Dr Ben Africa, Vice President of the DTA, said the alliance offered the only practical solution to the SWA dispute.

The Territory, he said was irrevocably on its way to independence — "and it's coming as sure as Skylab came" — and that this could only be achieved on a power-sharing basis. — Sapa.

BATTALION TO FORM BASIS FOR FUTURE ARMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Jul 79 pp 10-11

[Article: "Skeleton of an Army: 41 Battalion Molds an Army of the Future for SWA"]

[Text]

41 BATTALION will probably form the skeleton for the future military call-up system of SWA.

This was the opinion of the commander of SWA's indigenous battalion, Colonel Delville Linford, on the eve of the clearing out of the first intakes.

The first troops of 41 Battalion finish their two-year voluntary service at the end of this month. They will go back to civilian life after a special festive and sport week starting today. It will conclude with a big sport festival on Saturday, July 28, when all five companies of the Battalion should be in action.

The first troops of 41 Battalion established themselves so well during their operational service that the Battalion is now almost under a permanent obligation to fill their place on the border.

Therefore the recruitment of the next intake was started early this year to replace the first troops as they clear out at the end of July, Colonel Linford said.

"The result is that 41 Battalion should remain in its present form until the two-year term expires. Then it will hopefully form the skeleton

around which the call-up system for a SWA Defence Force will be built," Colonel Linford said.

But 41 Battalion was not the Territory's first indigenous battalion. In 1974, 31 Battalion was established in west Caprivi. At about the same time 34 Battalion was formed at Rundu and 35 Battalion at Oshakati. Soon afterwards 33 Battalion was formed at Katima Mulilo. The latter is now stationed at Mpacha in east Caprivi.

The units drew their manpower from the peoples in their area. This resulted in 31 Battalion consisting mostly of Bushmen, 34 mostly of Kavangos, 35 mostly Owambo's and 33 mostly Caprivians.

In 1977, leaders of other parts of the Territory expressed the need for their people to partake in the protection of SWA.

Because it was felt that it would also be a valuable contribution to the establishing of an own force for SWA, 41 Battalion was formed.

It consisted of five companies made up of Damaras,

Hereros, Tswanas, Namas, Basters, Coloured and Whites. Bushmen and Owambos living in the vicinity of these companies also joined 41 Battalion. They were stationed at Kamanjab, Otjozondou, Drimiopsis (about 50 km from Gobabis), Nauaspoort (about 70 km south of Windhoek) and Narubis (about 76 km south of Keetmanshoop).

Asked about the main teething problems in the first year of 41 Battalion, Colonel Linford said they experienced the usual adjustment problems, similar to those of the normal South African national serviceman. Because of a lack of military background they sometimes had difficulty in understanding the military discipline and hierarchy.

"We are more military orientated. Take me for instance. My grandfather was a soldier, my father and two of my brothers-in-law. So I was

involved with three generations of soldiers before I became a soldier. So has the average Afrikaner."

The general troop which joined 41 Battalion had no direct military history after their tribal wars.

"But despite this lack of military background they generally adjust successfully, even while busy with basic training."

"We experienced no problems with their battleskill, or with their will to fight."

"In fact an evaluation report showed them to be slightly above the average serviceman in operational duty", Colonel Linford said.

Besides the operational successes, the Battalion in two years has a record of minimal accidents — either shooting or vehicle accidents.

Colonel Linford attributes this to the relatively high standard of training the men received.

[Photo Captions:]

- (1) Training as soldiers does not only include the handling of weapons. One of the first things the soldiers learn is to jump off moving vehicles (above). In a terrorist war they can be brought to the target area, but then they are alone on foot and often it is dangerous for the vehicle to linger.
- (2, 3) Training also includes obstacle courses (above). But this is not always easy. One occasionally runs into difficulty, such as losing your hat on lowstrung barbed wire. (below) Occasionally your only way is a narrow tunnel ...
- (4) Journalists visited 41 Battalion at the Nkongo military base soon after SWAPO terrorists attacked the base at night. Fortunately no-one suffered serious injuries in the attack. This photo was taken when the commander of 41 Battalion, Colonel D Linford addressed the troops.
- (5) Another obstacle for trainee soldiers.

CSO: 4420

STRICTER AIR CONTROL IN NORTH; CIVILIAN FLIGHTS RESTRICTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY measures in the northern operational area of SWA has been stepped up by a new proclamation of the Administrator General, Mr Justice MT Steyn, dealing with air traffic control.

AG 66, proclaimed yesterday, is an amendment to the rules of Air Traffic Services which will enforce stricter control and curb night-flying to a great extent, the Commander of the Air Force in SWA, Colonel TJ de Munnink, explained at a press conference today.

All civil aircraft, wanting to enter the restricted areas of Kaokoveld, Ovamboland, Kavangoland, East and West Caprivi, will have to obtain permission from either 301 Air Component in Windhoek or the SA Air Force at Mpacha in East Caprivi.

Before take-off from Grootfontein, Ondangwa, Mpacha or Windhoek all civil aircraft will be required to file a flightplan.

Aircraft operating in the area will also be required to maintain full radio-communication with the bases

as mentioned above, or any other centres to be established, Colonel de Munnink said.

Asked why these measures are only now being enforced, Colonel de Munnink said they had been in the mill with the AG since last year.

"The main reason is to rationalise air traffic control in an area for the operators' own safety. For instance, if we have a non-arrival or a aircraft is overdue, one can initiate action."

The curb on nightflying does not rule out all nightflying. He explained that for nightflying special facilities have to be laid on. Even in Windhoek where there are no night facilities at Eros. Special arrangements have to be made with J G Strijdom Airport for laying on night facilities.

Asked about the action that would be taken against trespassers, Colonel de Munnink would not expand. "It would be a contravention of AG 66, and we have not considered the penalties."

Asked if trespassers would be forced down, he answered: "If we are in a position to do so, we will force it down."

FUTURE OF WHITES DISCUSSED; TERRORISM LAID TO MARXISM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jul 79 p 7

[Editorial by Leon Kok: "Are the Whites in SWA Doomed?"]

[Text]

ARE THE Whites in SWA on a suicide path?

This is a question that is being increasingly asked, a question that has gained considerable momentum with the spate of Whites who have been murdered in recent months.

I reject out of hand that the future of the Whites is doomed, but I don't think this is reason to ignore the question.

Relations between the races are as good in SWA as anywhere else in the world. In fact better. Indeed, I challenge anyone to show me a more harmonious model than the one we have here.

True, we have the Swapo atrocities. We also have White extremist reactionism. But overall these do not add up to a nation at war within itself or a nation of fanaticism. They are rather nasty blemishes that can and must be removed.

Moreover, the terrorist problem is somewhat more motivated by marxist neo-imperialism than internal discord. It would certainly be naive to believe that marxist exploitation of our differences will be removed unless there is total submission to marxism.

I cannot accept that there is much support for the White extremism. It is underground, cowardly, it has no credibility and it seems to be constituted by a handful of ill-adjusted and unbalanced people. Broadly speaking, SWA Whites are politically moderate.

Not all of course is perfect in SWA. Much of the reactionism that we have witnessed more recently has been the work of some of our so-called national leaders. Such people are in politics for what they can get out of it, not what they can contribute to the country. They are on super-ego rides, obsessed with personal popularity, and consequently extremely irresponsible on occasion.

Many of these people like to give the impression that they are prima donnas (that's when they are not pretending humility), that they are logical, consistent and principled, when meanwhile they cannot be trusted further than they can be seen.

This disease however is universal. Running away from it is no answer to our problems here. Every effort must be

made to stamp it out, to fight it to the end. It must not be left to fester.

Many Whites claim that there is no future in SWA because of a looming Black central government. They are entitled to their view, but they must consider that the Blacks in SWA are among the most moderate in the whole of Africa. The Whites are by and large regarded as an indispensable element and their place is generally respected.

True, adjustments have to be made, but these need not be inhuman. They primarily involve the promotion of social justice and equality of all citizens before the law, the starting of economic and social programmes to meet the legitimate aspirations of all the country's people, and the establishment of a dynamic, solid and efficient government which can serve as the

backbone to an enterprising and industrious society.

On the economic front it is my belief that SWA may still emerge as the California of Southern Africa. It has all the ingredients for considerable prosperity and anyone who leaves may only do so to their own material detriment.

The attainment of this situation however will depend on stable government, good government, economic freedom and commitment by the people. None of these factors are beyond our reach.

Without commitment, indeed confidence, we will be lost. The sooner it becomes undignified in our society to talk about "pulling out", the better it will be for everyone.

Armies don't win their battles on the strength of their White-anters and deserters, they win on the strength of dedication and loyalty. And so it should be with us.

CSO: 4420

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TERRORISM INCIDENTS

Packet of Explosives

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Rianne Fourie]

[Text]

TWO MEN are being detained by the Security Police in connection with a packet of explosives found by a reporter of Die Suidwester. Mr Piet Maartens.

Kolonel Koos Myburg, chief of the Security Police in SWA, said today the two will probably appear in court soon. At this stage the matter is still being investigated.

One of the detainees is apparently the brother of the man being held under Proclamation AG 9 in connection with the handgrenade blast at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, June 26. A well-known Windhoek businessman, Mr John Rees, was killed in the blast. Another businessman, Mr Wolf Buerger is still in a serious condition in the Windhoek Hospital.

Colonel Myburg said today that they are still detaining the man in connection with the murder of Mr Rees. He said a strong team is still investigating the case. At this stage however the police have not arrested anybody.

Mr Maartens, who contacted the Security Police in connection with a packet of eight dynamite candles and detonators, said today that the matter apparently started at a wedding.

The packet of explosives had apparently changed hands several times before it landed with an acquaintance of his. The man then sought his advice and they telephoned the police, who confiscated the parcel.

Colonel Myburg said today that the two men being detained will probably be brought to court in the near future.

Teenager Burned to Death

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Text]

AN OWAMBO teenager was burnt to death after Swapo terrorists had shot his father, a prominent Owambo leader, and his bodyguard in cold blood.

Mr Erastus Shatuka, his 18-year-old son Thomas and his bodyguard Mr Simon Kapweve were killed 20 km north west of Ondangwa on Monday night.

Mr Shatuka was a prominent political figure in Ovamboland. He was a member of the Owambo Legislative Council, a sub headman and a DTA organiser.

The attack took place at the bottle store which Mr Shatuka owns in a small settlement.

Details of the attack have not been released but it is known the terrorists plundered the shop and set fire to two vehicles parked outside.

The terrorists then told Mr Shatuka's wife and his other children to disperse.

The bodyguard was a member of the Owambo Home Guard. These men are first trained and then allocated to people who are likely targets for assassination.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, told the Advertiser this morning that Swapo terrorists seek out headmen as victims.

In a statement released yesterday Pastor Ndjoba said Swapo had once again proved by its actions it had no respect for human life or property.

"These actions are those of cowards aimed at defenceless people," he said.

On Sunday a civilian was killed by terrorists. The inci-

dent also took place near Ondangwa. Mr Samuel Hamuthenu was killed with an AK47 machine gun.

In a further incident on Monday night the telephone lines between Owambo and Windhoek were sabotaged. Terrorists blasted away these poles with explosives. Technicians worked on the damage during the night and the lines were in use before morning.

At the time of going to press the Advertiser had received sketchy reports of another terrorist incident. A landmine destroyed a vehicle carrying passengers yesterday. Details of fatalities are not known but the injured are being treated in the Oshakati Hospital.

A South African soldier was also killed in the operational area yesterday. He was Rifleman Stephanus Petrus Jansen van Vuuren. He was the victim of a landmine explosion. His parents, Mr and Mrs S P Jansen van Vuuren of Malvern, Johannesburg, have been notified of his death.

Landmine Blast

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Text]

A LANDMINE blast yesterday seriously injured three people in north eastern Owambo.

Four others were slightly injured when the vehicle they were travelling in, triggered the landmine 40 km from Ondangwa.

The injured people are now in the State Hospital in Oshakati.

Security Forces Kill Five

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

FIVE MORE terrorists have been killed by security forces in the operational area, Maj Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding of SWA Command, announced yesterday.

He said the terrorists were killed in a skirmish in Owambo on Sunday, July 8. Security forces suffered no losses in the contact which took place at last light.

The General, who was outlining the past weeks activities in the operational area at the weekly press conference, also revealed that an unknown number of people were abducted and taken across the border into Angola.

Terrorists had shot and killed four civilians in Owambo while three people, including a

mounted national serviceman, were killed in three separate landmine incidents.

There had been six attempts at sabotage.

Apart from the landmine blast which killed the national serviceman, the other landmine incidents were aimed at the local population or against facilities which serve them, Gen Geldenhuys said.

The other two incidents which occurred in west and east Owambo, killed two civilians and wounded nine, of which three are in a serious condition.

Of the six attempts at sabotage, two were aimed at private property. These were a service station at Onandjokwe and the supermarket of Mr Jacob Nagola.

There had been two attempts to blow up telephone poles, and two attempts to damage a manhole on the water pipeline. The water supply was not disrupted.

A Mr Samuel Hamuthen was shot and killed by an AK47 rifle on Sunday near Ondangwa. In a second incident which took place on July 9, three people were murdered.

They were sub-Headman Erastus Shaduka, his son and his bodyguard.

The first incident of abduction took place on July 8 when a group of terrorists seized an unknown number of civilians. The second was on July 10 when a cuca shop was plundered and the owner, Mr Lucas Kuyek was abducted.

Both these incidents were in west Owambo.

Ndjoba's Furniture Burned

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Text]

TERRORISTS totally destroyed a 15 tonne lorry and its contents which was moving furniture for the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.

Following the incident a young girl is missing. It is not known whether she has been murdered or abducted.

The damage amounts to R35 000.

The truck was moving furniture belonging to Pastor Nd-

joba from one house to another on Thursday in Owambo. The route taken was on a bush road. It represented a substantial saving of distance compared to completing a dog leg on the main roads.

Apparently the terrorists ordered the driver to stop the truck. They then inspected the contents of the lorry and set fire to both the furniture and truck.

Meanwhile the driver and passengers in the lorry fled.

The girl was then noticed to be missing.

Acting Chief Secretary of the Owambo Government, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, told the Advertiser this morning that Pastor Ndjoba had inspected the scene of the attack yesterday, but so far he did not know what had become of the young woman.

He added that there had been no further incidents of terrorism reported over the weekend.

Terrorists Kill Ovambo Businessman

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Rianne Fourie]

[Text]

A DIRECTOR of Enok and well-known Ovambo businessman, Mr Thomas Philipps, was assassinated yesterday by terrorists in one of his shops at Onandjokwe, near Oshakati.

Only two weeks ago Swapo terrorists blew up his filling station at the same complex. Although the buildings and pumps had suffered considerable damage, the storage tanks were still intact and the service station became operational within a week.

At the time Mr Philipps, whose traditional name is Nangombe (man of the cattle), had nonchalantly commented: "I will continue my work in Ovamboland."

And he did. Last week he was planning a big opening for the hotel he was erecting. This

was in the final stages with a night club functioning already.

Yesterday about 5.15 pm he was in the furniture shop when he was shot in the head from behind with a 9 mm Russian-made pistol. Two terrorists ran away and drove off in a waiting car.

Mr Philipps was rushed to the Oshakati State Hospital for an operation. Not even the professional skill of one of South Africa's top surgeons, Professor J J W van Zyl, could save him. Professor Van Zyl, chief surgeon at Tygerberg Hospital, is helping out at Oshakati.

In August 1975 another respected Ovambo leader, Chief Filemon Elifas, was assassinated by terrorists at the same complex. He had apparently been visiting Mr

Philipps in his fish and chips shop.

Mr Philipps, who is survived by his wife and five children, was born in Lüderitz on October 5, 1930. He matriculated at the Union College in Johannesburg in 1970. Mr Philipps started his career as a businessman in 1971 with a cinema, a general dealer concern and a filling station. He expanded these and later added a furniture shop, a bottle store and various other concerns.

Mr Philipps was one of the many businessmen who started their careers with a loan from the former BBK. At the time of his death he was an independent man and director of Enok.

The funeral arrangements are not yet known.

Complex, Home Destroyed

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

A WELL-KNOWN Ovambo businessman, Mr David Shehame, and his family yesterday narrowly escaped death when their shopping complex and home at Om-balantu were blown up by Swapo terrorists.

Mr Shehame's home is situated on the complex that was destroyed by explosives

about 4 am yesterday. Fortunately the family had decided to overnight at Oshakati, where Mr Shehame also has a shopping centre.

A spokesman for the Ovamboland Government said yesterday there were no casualties in the incident.

At this stage details of the explosion which shook the town are hazy. Apparently the

whole complex, one of several owned by Mr Shehame, was destroyed in the explosion as well as several vehicles.

Mr Shehame is one of many businessmen in Ovamboland who built big business concerns with the help of Enok. The complex that was destroyed had already been paid off, but he had taken a loan for a new complex.

BRIEFS

CRACKDOWN ON RIGHTWING GROUPS--The detention of First Lieutenant Bennie Williams and another young Afrikaans man is not related to the murder of Mr John Rees on June 26. Chief of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel Koos Myburg, said yesterday Williams and a Mr Steenkamp were being detained under Proclamation AG 9 in connection with explosives handled at a wedding on Saturday. Williams' younger brother, Danie, is however, being detained in connection with the handgrenade blast at the Freemason Lodge which killed Mr Rees. A fellow Freemason, Mr Wolf Buerger, is still in the Windhoek State Hospital. The police are still involved in a full-scale investigation into the handgrenade blast. The investigation brought about a crackdown on several rightwing organisations and groups in the Territory. These included the so-called Witweerstandsbeweging, the Discussion Circle as well as other rightwing Afrikaans and Nazi-orientated groups. During the investigation, several prominent Windhoekers were held by the police for questioning, including two Windhoek journalists, several teachers and other employees of the SWA Administration. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 July 79 p 1]

THREATS AGAINST AG--Johannesburg: The Administrator General of SWA, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, said here last night he had received death threats and poison pen letters as a result of recent decisions to move the Territory towards full independence. Addressing a meeting of the Current Affairs Association "Peil 99," Mr Justice Steyn held up a sheaf of letters he had recently received and read extracts from two of them. He said the threats appeared to be the work of the "Witweerstandsbeweging"--the White Resistance Movement opposed to SWA's forthcoming majority rule independence. One of the letters said he would be killed if he continued to pursue his policy of moving the Territory towards independence. The other letter generally ridicules him and other South African politicians most closely connected with the SWA question. Mr Justice Steyn said he was "in the middle." SWAPO was pressuring and terrorising on the one hand and the "Witweerstandsbeweging" doing what appeared to be a similar thing on the other. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jul 79 p 1]

SWA ENTERS CAPITAL MARKET--SWA/Namibia is to enter the South African capital market with the proposed issue of public stocks in the name of the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Steyn. The Director of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, said the move followed consultations between the South African Treasury and the newly-established SWA/Namibia Directorate of Finance. The STAR's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek the step was taken because of the large and growing need for funds for public services in the territory. Other aims are: the need to introduce SWA/Namibia to the South African capital market while it can still count on the support of the South African financial authorities; to acquire experience in this field; and to use low interest levels on the South African capital market. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 6]

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY APPROVES SECRET 'SPECIAL SERVICES' FUND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] The House of Assembly took 10 minutes to approve supplementary estimates totalling nearly \$4,670,000, including \$4,5 million for secret "special services" carried out under the aegis of the Cabinet Office.

Mr Joseph Bheka (UANC Midlands), a veteran of the previous Parliament, was the only backbencher to ask a question during a five-minute committee of supply session which approved \$24,000 more for Parliament, \$4,520,000 for the Cabinet Office, \$26,000 for the Ministry of Justice and \$100,000 for the Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism.

Mr Bheka questioned whether the Cabinet Office expenditure could not have been foreseen and the money allocated in advance at a previous sitting of the House.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, answered on behalf of the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, and merely referred Mr Bheka to the brief explanatory notes on the schedule of additional estimates.

The notes state that \$13,000 is for cash in lieu of leave to meet costs of "unexpected resignations and retirements" (the early retirement of Mr Jack Gaylard as Cabinet Secretary was recently announced): \$7,000 is for fees and allowances paid to members of the Constitutional Drafting committee: and \$4,5 million dollars is for the undisclosed "special services".

According to the notes, an original estimate of \$3,682,000 for special services was increased to \$11,007,000 by transfer from the Treasury Reserve for security operations, but this has needed a further \$4,500,000 boost.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

SALISBURY SEES BUDGET AS ONE OF 'EXPECTATION'

Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD/CA

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] When the minister of finance, Mr David Smith, rose to deliver his budget statement in the House of Assembly this afternoon, there was a round of applause. The minister commented: It's too early to be clapping. There was a grim enough note at the outset. This, he said bluntly, is a war budget and not the document he would have wished to present. And a war budget it surely is, with 37 percent of the state's expenditure devoted to the war effort.

In the current situation of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia it would be surprising, even unbelievable, if there were no dark news to absorb. Even so, Mr Smith was able to offer a remarkable proportion of encouragement. His analysis, in fact, shows an economy that is quite surprisingly buoyant under the pressures of sanctions and the heavy cost of the war. He was even able to report a surplus in the balance of payments. Equally heartening is that the decline in the gross domestic product has lessened markedly at 3.6 percent against 6.8 percent in the previous year. In fact, it's all going so well that the minister was able to announce an increase in the holiday allowance to \$600 a year for travel in Africa and \$800 a year for visits overseas.

Nor did this end the good news. Growing use is being made of locally produced substitutes for costly imported oil. The agricultural industry has produced a performance little short of remarkable and the value of mining production has reached yet another peak at \$252 million.

Of course, there had to be some bad news to balance all this optimism and there have been predictions freely circulated of swinging taxation. In the event Mr Smith has been gentle, the 10 percent income tax surcharge is to be reintroduced this year and there will be a 5 percent surcharge in the following tax year. But that is all. By a combination of careful housekeeping and by budgeting for a moderate deficit, the minister has achieved what many people would have thought impossible: he has been

able to provide money to fight the war--in his own terms; to insure the military superiority of the military forces. He has been able to make additional provision for education and housing and he has not added materially to the burdens of the taxpayer.

For this, sound financial administration and even more the strength and resilience of the Rhodesian economy are to be thanked. They have made possible a budget on which the country can build a future. This note of optimism was sounded very clearly by Mr Smith himself.

If I were asked to characterize this budget and the current position of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia today, I would think in terms of hope, which itself is a combination of expectation and desire. This, indeed, is a budget of expectation.

CSO: 4420

UANC PARLIAMENTARIANS REPEAT WALKOUT

Protest Seating of ZDP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text]

THE House of Assembly was forced to adjourn prematurely yesterday after UANC Members of Parliament walked out of the Chamber for the second day running when a Zimbabwe Democratic Party MP rose to make a maiden speech.

The Speaker, Mr John Chirimhuni, suspended business to today after 40 minutes, because there was no quorum. Both the Constitution and the House's Standing Orders provide that the Speaker shall adjourn business if there is no quorum. In the 100-member Chamber a quorum consists of 25 MPs.

UANC and some Rhodesian Front MPs streamed out of the Chamber when Mrs Evelyn Shava (Mashonaland East) rose to make her maiden speech during the resumed debate on the President's Address.

But it was not clear whether the RF Members of Parliament were joining the boycott against

ZDP members started by the UANC, the majority party in the House of Assembly, on Tuesday.

However, the Rhodesian Front Chief Whip, Mr John Landau, said: "It is to be regretted that the UANC acted in a manner so completely out of keeping with the traditions of Parliament. We would expect the majority party in Government to act more responsibly and ensure the smooth running of Parliament."

Asked if the boycott would continue, the UANC publicity secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, who is also the Deputy Speaker, said: "Chapter one is over. It was just like a tea party. Next is chapter two."

STRATEGY

He said the walkouts were "chapter one" of the UANC strategy to deal in Parliament with ZDP MPs who last week won an Appeal Court ruling to remain in Parliament despite their defection from the Prime Minister's party. However, Mr Sakala would not be drawn on what action was envisaged in "chapter two" of the UANC strategy.

At the start of the boycott yesterday, Bishop Muzorewa had left the Chamber, but the Leader of the House, Mr Ernest Bule, who is also the Minister of Commerce and Industry and first vice-president of the UANC, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Nyamuswa, and the Deputy Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Mr Mutasa, remained in their seats.

At that point there were 30 members in the House and Mrs Shava remarked: "It is most unfortunate that just in the midst of my speech some honourable members decide to leave the House."

She produced a copy of yesterday's Herald and drew the attention of the House to a story about the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday which decided to investigate teachers' grievances over salaries but rebuked them for taking strike action. Mrs Shava said she saw no difference between the teachers' action and that of UANC MPs who were boycotting speeches by ZDP members.

More members, including Dr Nyamuswa, vacated their seats and Mr Bulle raised a point of order about a quorum. The bells were rung and one member entered the House bringing the number of those present to 25 and Mrs Shava resumed her speech.

At 2.40 p.m. Mr Mutasa and another member left the Chamber leaving only 23 MPs in the House. Mr Bulle raised another point of order in connection with the absence of a quorum. The Speaker ordered the bells to be rung and when after four minutes no one came in he adjourned business for today.

Before leaving the Chamber, Mr Chirimani asked members present to remain in their seats to have their names noted by parliamentary officers.

UNIFORMS

The House had earlier heard a Ministerial statement delivered by Mr Bulle on fuel conservation measures. The Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, had also answered questions on the future of school uniforms, and the Prime Minister had answered a question about his proposed \$20 000 re-entry fine.

The Minister of Power and Transport, Mr van der Byl, was one of the seven Rhodesian Front MPs in the House at the time of the premature adjournment. All nine United Federal Party members remained in their seats throughout the boycott.

The ZDP acting publicity secretary, Professor Stanlake Samkange, later described the walkout as "flagrant disregard of time-honoured conventions" and as "calculated insult to the Head of State," because, he said, it ignored conventions about maiden speeches and sought to prevent ZDP members from replying to the President's Address.

He added: "We shall speak, speak and speak, and they can walk out until their shoes are worn out. Members of the ZDP are determined to carry out their duties and responsibilities as full members of Parliament," he said.

A spokesman for ZUPO said yesterday it was high time the UANC MPs were told in no uncertain terms not to waste the tax-payers' money.

Mr Rodgers Rutsito, the information and publicity secretary, said in a statement Parliamentary standards had been lowered by the walk-out of Members of Parliament while a fellow MP was making his maiden speech.

He was referring to the protest of Tuesday, when Professor Stanlake Samkange, the first ZDP Member of Parliament to deliver a speech, was boycotted by the UANC in Parliament.

"Democracy is at fault here in Zimbabwe Rhodesia," Mr Rutsito said.

"What the public wants is for Members of Parliament to pass laws, not make the House a forum for demonstrating personal differences," he said, and challenged the UANC to call a general election and win all the seats "if it is very popular and strong."

UANC Intolerance Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 14

[Editorial: "Walking Out"]

[Text]

IT WILL BE a pity if the UANC allows its anger with the Zimbabwe Democratic Party to interfere with the smooth running of Parliament by walking out whenever a ZDP Member speaks.

The intention is to halt debate because of the lack of a quorum. This could be time-wasting and detrimental to the interests of the country, which foots a heavy bill whenever Parliament is in session.

We have no reason to suppose that the decision was meant as a rejection of last week's Appeal Court ruling, but in some quarters it might be interpreted as such. In any event, intolerance of this nature will do nothing to improve the UANC's image in the eyes of a world that is only too ready to be hostile.

Professor Samkange and Dr Dumbutshena have said it is the ZDP's aim to make a success of the Government of national unity. They and their colleagues should be given a chance to prove their sincerity in this.

CSO: 4420

UANC PROTESTS SEATING OF ZDP PARLIAMENTARIANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] UANC Members of Parliament, including Ministers, yesterday staged a mass walkout from the House of Assembly in an effort to prevent Zimbabwe Democratic Party MPs from taking part in debate by forcing an adjournment for lack of a quorum.

The walkout came when Professor Stanlake Samkange, one of the seven ZDP Members of Parliament who last week won a court action upholding their right to sit in Parliament after defecting from the UANC, took the floor to make his maiden speech.

The UANC MPs, including the leader of the House, Mr Ernest Bulle, vacated the Chamber, leaving only the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr George Nyandoro.

Mr Bulle entered the Chamber soon after and raised a point of order drawing the attention of the Speaker, Mr John Chirimani, to the lack of a quorum. The House which resumed sitting yesterday was winding up the debate on the President's Speech.

The Speaker ruled there was a quorum and allowed Professor Samkange to continue his debate. Members of the United National Federal Party and the Rhodesian Front remained in their seats.

This was the first time in the 56-year history of Parliament in this country that a Member had been boycotted while making his maiden speech.

Traditionally an MP delivering a maiden speech is allowed to speak without interjections.

Repeats

Sources in the UANC later said the action yesterday would be repeated each time a Zimbabwe Democratic Party member rose to speak in Parliament.

Mr Bulle was not available for comment last night.

Six members of Mr James Chikerema's ZDP had earlier taken their seats in the House without incident. Some exchanged greetings with their former UANC colleagues.

Professor Samkange and Mr Enock Dumbutshena (Mashonaland West) and Mr Essiah Zhuwarara (Mashonaland East) occupied a rear seat facing the Chair, and Mrs Evelyn Shava and Mr Simon Paraffin (Mashonaland East) and Mr Boniface Gumbo (Mashonaland West) took the seat in front of their colleagues which they shared with three UNFP members.

Mr Dumbutshena contributed to the debate after the walkout.

Among those who were absent at the time of the walkout were the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, and Mr Chikerema, who was said to have left for Nairobi last week "to renew his passport".

Commenting later, Professor Samkange said: "It did not bother me at all. They failed in their attempt to disrupt Parliament."

He said the aim had been to create a situation whereby there would not have been a quorum in the House which would have forced the adjournment of business.

Mr Joshua Cohen, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, who took part in the protest, said Mr Nyandoro remained behind not because he sympathised with the rebel MPs.

He said the Minister was the front-bencher on duty in the House at the time.

The House later adjourned to today.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY, SENATE PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Emigration Concern

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 8

[Excerpts]

THE Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, has conceded that there were many practical and legal difficulties surrounding his plans for a \$20 000 re-entry fee to be charged to emigrants who wished to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He told Mr Richard Cartwright (RP, Hatfield) at question time that he had referred the matter to a Cabinet committee on legislation for full examination, after which it would report back.

RESPONSIBILITY

"As Prime Minister I have become very concerned because at this crucial stage in our history a number of people are leaving Zimbabwe Rhodesia with the intention of returning at some time in the future. It seems to me these people are avoiding their responsibility as citizens of our country," said the Prime Minister.

He told the House that the reasoning behind his statement of July 21 was not to penalise those leaving the country for valid reasons such as health or transfer.

Bishop Muzorewa was asked no supplementary questions on his \$20 000 "re-entry fee", which was

described as a "fine" by Mr Cartwright in the question he had set down on the order paper.

Agricultural Prospects Assessed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 8

[Text] Agriculture could not flourish in the present security situation, a position which, so far, the Government has not been able to improve to any substantial extent, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvin, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr Irvine told delegates attending the 36th annual congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union that the prosperity of agriculture depended on the restoration of law and order in the shortest possible time.

"It is to this issue that the Government and the nation as a whole must give prime attention. I have little doubt that in the end law and order will be re-established, but until this is done, agriculture will not achieve its full potential, even if sanctions are lifted," he said.

Mr Irvine said there was ample evidence to show that the profitability of farming was declining "at an alarming rate" recently, with only about one-third of farmers being in a position to pay income tax, and unrecoverable farm debts at a peak.

One of the main tasks of the Ministry in the months ahead was to attempt to devise methods of increasing agricultural viability.

He assured the congress that "irrespective of what a handful of your members may think to the contrary the Minister of Agriculture is there to help you and not to hinder you."

The main deterrent to producing a maize crop for both internal consumption and for export was the high risk factor of the present security conditions. However, price might still have been a consideration, he said.

He appealed to all farmers in less sensitive areas, especially to tobacco farmers, to devote some extra land to maize.

"They (the tobacco farmers), without help from elsewhere, could solve the problem by growing an additional 50 hectares each, thereby ensuring our national food requirements," he said.

"When the results of surveys presently being carried out are to hand, it may be necessary to take further measures to stimulate maize production, although a further price incentive is unlikely to be one of them," he added.

Complaint

Of all farming pursuits, dairy farming was perhaps the most arduous. But the main complaint of the dairymen was that of spiralling inflation caused by factors such as diesel fuel increases and dependence on factory-made feeds.

The Ministry had agreed to review their position on a six-monthly basis rather than annually. He also said he had asked some dairymen to consider decontrolling the manufacture of dairy products such as butter.

Saying that butter was now a luxury product, he added: "I don't mind what a farmer charges for his butter; if he can meet a need, then I think he should be allowed to do so. Good luck to him."

The greatest threat to the beef industry had nothing to do with economics, but lay in large-scale stock theft. The industry could not be returned to full prosperity until terrorism had been removed.

In the meantime, the Cold Storage Commission scheme of removing breeding females from the slaughter line was continuing, with about 14,000 females already removed.

He warned the delegates against placing too much emphasis on cost models relating to producer and preplanting prices. They tended to over-estimate the profitability of growing a particular crop, he said.

Returning to maize, he said: "If we are to meet our food requirements in the years ahead, maize will have to be grown on a scale not so far achieved, which will mean growing well beyond the confines of the most productive years."

"Market forces," post-sanctions attractions for farmers to grow and sell low-bulk, high-value crops such as tobacco, cotton and soya beans, would eventually influence prices for maize.

However, the prospects for maize and also wheat were more limited in the future, he said, as it was unlikely that they could be profitably exported beyond Africa.

Provided the present private-enterprise structure was not disturbed, he foresaw agriculture increasing its present foreign earnings contribution--half those of the whole country.

But this would also depend on "the misguided Western countries" ceasing to provide cereal grains free to African countries now incapable of producing their own requirements.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 8

[Text]

Status of chiefs

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Zimuto, said that while the Government appreciated that consideration should be given to the improvement of the status of chiefs, it would be beyond the resources of this country to provide all of them with Government transport.

He said replying to points raised in the debate on the President's speech, that those chiefs who used their own transport when on official duty, are paid an allowance.

In reply to an earlier request made by Senator Dr Isaac Samuriwo that chiefs' salaries should be

increased, Mr Zimuto said allowances paid to chiefs and headmen are reviewed when salaries for other civil servants are reviewed. The chiefs' salaries, he said, were increased on July 1 last year.

Mr Zimuto said black staff under his Ministry was promoted if it sat and passed a departmental qualifying examination.

Mr Zimuto supported the view that legislation setting out limitations to the sizes of tribal trust lands should be re-examined so that it took into account the increasing number of people in these areas.

CSO: 4420

U.S. STAND ON PF GENERATES OPTIMISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Coming Round"]

[Text]

THERE was a time when, in the eyes of America, the external nationalists and their supporters in the "frontline states" could do no wrong and the elected leaders of this country no right.

That position now appears to be changing. Bishop Muzorewa's visit to Washington obviously contributed to this change. But, paradoxically, our greatest ally here may yet prove to be the OAU.

To the black despots who dominate the affairs of this unruly organisation, appeasement means weakness.

Clearly this was why they contemptuously spurned Anglo-American appeals and decided amid a great banging of Nigerian oil drums to recognise the terrorist alliance as the sole representatives of the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

This slap in the face has apparently gone some way towards bringing Washington to its senses. And the State Department has taken the remarkable step of openly criticising the decision.

The criticism is all the more remarkable in that it came from Mr Richard Moose, who has until now been a dedicated and devout champion of the radical approach.

Mr Moose even had a few kind words to say about the events that led to the election of Bishop Muzorewa as Prime Minister.

Unfortunately he rather spoiled things by referring to the need for a more broadly based government here. But even this lacked the conviction and emphasis of earlier days.

It is perhaps too soon to suggest that our opponents in the U.S. are in full retreat, but they are certainly making a strategic withdrawal.

DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS ON AMNESTY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Defence Reporter Ronald Golden]

[Text]

IN WHAT is claimed to be the biggest leaflet distribution campaign yet launched in the country, terrorists are being urged by the Government to hide their arms and ammunition, put on civilian clothing and turn themselves in.

Official figures have not yet been released, but it is reliably learnt that more than two million leaflets have been printed for circulation across the land.

As part of the Government's intensive amnesty campaign, thousands of the leaflets — in Shona and English and Ndebele and English — have already been sent to all the major joint operational command centres.

Thousands more will be dropped by aircraft in selected areas. The Government intends to use every means within its control to ensure that the leaflets are distributed as widely as possible.

Copies of the leaflet were made available to the Herald for the first time yesterday.

On an orange and white background, they spell out in detail what a terrorist must do if he decides to turn himself in.

The leaflets are headed "Come home, your land awaits you".

They repeat the recent remarks by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, that the country now has a black President, a black Prime Minister, and a black majority-rule Government.

"There is no reason for you to keep on fighting. Come home in peace. We will welcome you as a friend. No harm will come to you. Come back to your families. They need you. Come back to comfort and peace and safety."

The leaflets also state: "This paper is your passport to return to freedom, and a new and peaceful life in Zimbabwe."

"This is all you have to do:

- Hide your arms and ammunition.

- Take off your uniform and wear civilian clothes.

- Bring this paper with you.

- Take it to any person you know you can trust or to any political party office. You will be greeted in peace and joy.

- Whoever greets you will telephone one of the numbers at the bottom of this page.

- Friends will come to fetch you and take you to a place of safety.

"This is what will happen to you," the leaflets say:

- You will be fed and given clothes.

- You will have comfortable living quarters and your own bed.

- You will be able to see your families again.

- You will be helped to find employment.

- If you wish, you will be helped to gain education.

- You will be helped in every way we can.

The leaflets then ask the terrorist to fill in, when he is safe, his name, age, previous occupation and what interests he has.

The telephone numbers listed are: Sinola 2065; Salisbury 602628; Bulawayo 74000; Umtali 64400; Fort Victoria 3315; Gatooma 2002; Rusape 335; Gwanda 364; Umvukwes 32; Gwelo 4699.

The leaflet ends with a message from Bishop Muzorewa appealing for people to come home and help build a peaceful nation.

"I speak to you as a man of God. I give you my solemn word of

honour that you will be greeted in peace and joy."

● Replying to a question, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information told the Herald that at this stage the amnesty programme was aimed solely at blacks.

It would not embrace white draft-dodgers or deserters from the security forces.

A Government source conceded, however, that the delicacy of this issue was well appreciated and that the time might come when the Government would have to evolve a policy for whites.

CSO: 4420

NEW PROTESTS--MORE TEACHERS HELD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Protests by schoolteachers continued throughout the country yesterday. In Bulawayo 134 teachers were arrested and another 84 were held in Que Que. Peaceful demonstrations took place in Hartley and Marandellas, while 60 striking teachers led a delegation in Umtali.

A Police spokesman said in Salisbury last night that 134 teachers were arrested while demonstrating outside the Ministry of Education offices in Bulawayo.

These teachers appeared in court yesterday afternoon and were remanded out of custody until August 3.

In the morning the magistrate, Mr R. Killick remanded 236 teachers who had protested on Thursday about their wages.

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that all the teachers were charged with the obstruction of pedestrian and vehicle traffic in a main street. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

During the proceedings, about 100 teachers gathered outside the Drill Hall, where the court was held. This meant that more than 450 Bulawayo teachers missed school.

The Herald's Midlands representative writes that in Que Que, 84 teachers, including 40 women, marched in protest against their pay scales. They were all arrested, charged under the Miscellaneous Offences Act, and fined \$25 or 25 days each. All pleaded guilty.

Our Umtali correspondent reports that more than 60 black primary school teachers went on strike in Umtali yesterday, and led a protest delegation to the Ministry of Education offices in the city.

Disappointment

The group was met by the Regional Director of Education, Mr J. Cobham, who expressed disappointment with the way in which the teachers had handled the matter. He said they had behaved in an unconstitutional manner and it was the children who would suffer.

The teachers were adamant this was the only way the authorities would take note, as past representations had not met with success.

Mr Cobham said the teachers, as professional people, should have a professional conscience and return to their classes, allowing their association to air their grievances.

After the meeting, the teachers dispersed quietly.

Mr Charles Benson, the Regional Director of Education for Matabeleland said although schooling had been interrupted no schools had closed.

He added that a message had been sent from the Minister of Education to the schools. It stated that further demonstrations would serve no purpose, and the teachers' complaints were being investigated at the highest level.

All teachers were expected to resume their duties, he said.

The Secretary for Education, Mr A.J. Smith, said yesterday that in most areas black teachers had returned to work, and the situation was reverting to normal.

The UANC publicity and information secretary, Mr Chris Sakala has described this week's demonstrations by teachers as defiance of the Government, and a very bad example.

In a statement Mr Sakala said the teachers viewed an African-led government as one they could "despise with impunity."

"One is tempted to suggest that this unprincipled demonstration has a political connotation and should not be permitted to go unpunished."

Although he conceded the black teachers' salaries and conditions of service deserved examination, he urged the Government to act quickly to discourage similar insubordination by other sectors of the civil service.

CSO: 4420

'100 ZANU MEMBERS HELD AFTER SEARCH'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Police yesterday arrested more than 100 ZANU members and searched the party's headquarters in Salisbury and the home in Waterfalls of the party's leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, a party spokesman said.

ZANU information secretary Mr James Dzvova said in a statement that Police, after cordoning ZANU's Chulu farm near Glen Norah township, "carried out a thorough search of the farm, looking for arms of war as well as auxiliaries. About 100 members of ZANU were picked up and are being detained..."

Police refused to comment on the allegation.

"The home of the Rev. Sithole was thoroughly searched. ZANU's Chitepo Barracks in Ardbennie was thoroughly searched and a number of people detained. Several homes of ZANU officials have been raided and thoroughly searched and several housemaids have been detained."

At the party's headquarters plainclothes Police went through filing cabinets, drawers and files in ZANU offices, the statement said. Police removed six empty kit-bags, belonging to security force auxiliaries, and a number of documents.

Mr Dzvova said it was an act of "continuing harassment of ZANU" by Police. "These arrests are meant to frighten us, so that we may change our position regarding our rejection of the April election results and our boycott of Parliament. They are also certainly meant to demoralise our followers."

Mr Sithole was in London yesterday in what ZANU officials say is an attempt to open discussions with the external nationalist leaders.

CSO: 4420

TOP CHIRAU AIDE TO JOIN ZDP

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

A MEMBER of ZUPO'S executive committee, Mr Leonard Mapuranga, last week quit to join Mr James Chikerema's Zimbabwe Democratic Party, saying ZUPO was run like a "family business".

In a letter to the chief dated Thursday, Mr Mapuranga said he was resigning from ZUPO as its secretary for internal affairs.

The letter came one day after the Appellate Division of the High Court refused to continue the parliamentary ban on the fledgling Zimbabwe Democratic Party imposed last month by the court's General Division.

"I tried without success, at the recent meeting of the party executive committee, to put across to you that I could no longer continue with my allegiance to a political party that is not only a prey to nepotism, but is run along the lines of a family business," Mr Mapuranga wrote to Chief Chirau.

Mr Mapuranga, known to the public as the man who delivered ZUPO'S

pre-election television broadcast, explained in an interview what he meant by "family business".

"The party is really run by an inner 'traditional circle' of uncles, brothers and cousins to the chief," Mr Mapuranga said. "Once these people have decided what to do, they go to the executive committee for 'rubber stamp' approval."

Mr Mapuranga said ZUPO's course under Chief Chirau was no longer realistic. The chief had surrounded himself with "people who are self-seeking opportunists, ready to agree with your slightest whim or fancy, solely in order to maintain their own income status," the letter said.

A spokesman for Chief Chirau yesterday described Mr Mapuranga's charges of nepotism as a "total fabrication".

Mr Mapuranga had been due for expulsion from the party executive under a exercise being carried out by Chief Chirau "to rid the party of deadwood".

His departure now was "good riddance".

UNFP SEEKS SUPPORT FOR PARTY'S 'FEDERAL CONCEPT'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 79 p 6

[Advertisement]

[Text] The United National Federal Party is asking the peoples, the government and the political parties of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the British and the American governments and all countries and parties claiming to have an interest in the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia to consider the Party's Federal Concept as a fair and permanent solution to our country's problems.

The U.N.F.P. recognises the historical importance of political changes in this country which resulted in the establishment of black majority rule in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The U.N.F.P. recognises the merits of all political parties which struggled and worked for ending white minority rule.

The U.N.F.P. believes, however, that while the peoples of Zimbabwe Rhodesia have started on the road to unify the nation, we have taken only the initial steps towards true unity.

The U.N.F.P. strongly believes in the need for unity and that the unity should be based on the constitutionally legalised right of the major national groups to regain and to maintain their pre-colonial identity by having a certain degree of legislative power secured for each within the framework of a Federation.



The U.N.F.P. realises that there are no two federal systems in the world which would be identical in every detail, however most of them provide for the recognition and respect of diversities and ensure the free co-operation of all to a common, united effort in issues of wider national interest.

The U.N.F.P. therefore submits the Party's Federal Concept to the nation and all interested parties and powers for consideration and discussion in the belief that this concept is against none but for the good of all.

The United National Federal Party's Federal Concept

1. The preamble to the Constitution of the United National Federal Party reads as follows:

"The founders of this Party, considering that an urgent need has arisen within our country for the establishment of a political party that encompasses in its policies both:

- (i) The aim of establishing a majority rule form of Government suited to the needs of all our peoples based upon the principles of universal suffrage;
- (ii) The aim of affording all of the peoples and nations of our land adequate protection of their heritage, language and other inalienable rights.

Being deeply conscious of the need before God and man to propagate the national and political unity of our country, but believing that strength will lie in unity and not uniformity.

And believing that such unity and the protection of the heritage, language and other inalienable rights of all the peoples and nations of our land will best be propagated by the implementation of a Federal structure of Government, call upon our countrymen to assist us in achieving for our country by free self-determination, unity, freedom and independence."

2. It is a self-apparent fact that the boundaries of colonial states created by the erstwhile colonial masters of Africa were not related in any meaningful degree to the natural affinities of heritage, culture and language of the many black nations that inhabit this continent. One does not have to indulge in a detailed examination of the geographic demarcations of the colonial states that were created to find countless examples of:

- (a) The boundaries of those colonial states cutting right through areas inhabited by people who shared the same culture, heritage, language and traditions, and
- (b) Incorporating within the boundaries of one colonial state different nations, each having their own heritage, culture, language and traditions, and each being justifiably zealous in their desire to protect that heritage.

3. Whilst the grid of colonial control was superimposed across the length and breadth of Africa, these national and tribal divisions were submerged. The recent history of Africa pursuant to the withdrawal of colonial control provides countless examples of the re-emergence of the regional interests above referred to, which very often have led to tragic conflict and civil war.

4. Zimbabwe Rhodesia is a classic example of a former colonial state incorporating no less than eleven major tribes and two major African nations, the Ndebele and the Shona. For ease of reference we annex hereto a map of Zimbabwe Rhodesia showing the major tribal and national groupings with approximate percentages of population comprising each.

5. We need not here examine the historical detail that makes it self-apparent that the Shona and Ndebele nations have always considered themselves as separate entities and in fact have different languages, customs and traditions.

6. If one examines the results of the election recently held in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and further examines the political groupings that have formulated themselves subsequent thereto, the essence of the future problem that faces Zimbabwe Rhodesia becomes fully apparent.

7. It is easily apparent that the divisions already taking place within our country are orientated by the natural affinity of people sharing common heritages, cultures and languages which they wish to protect and by the fear of domination by one nation (or tribe) over another.

It is also easily apparent from a study of the map hereunto annexed that the Shona and Ndebele orientated tribes respectively roughly divide Zimbabwe Rhodesia down its centre.

8. The major ethnic division referred to above and a recognition of the inner divisions therein led directly in the formulation of the Constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia to the decision that seats should be allocated on a provincial rather than a national basis in order to attempt to ensure a fair representation of divergent interests in the House of Assembly. This principle was accepted largely through the endeavours of Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, the leader of this the United National Federal Party. Whilst this Party accepts that the principle above referred to goes some way to alleviate the problems described above, it is our belief that the nettle must be firmly grasped and that the problem can only be properly dealt with if additional protections based on a Federal type structure of Government are implemented.

9. As said above, the nettle must be grasped, for the desire of the people to preserve their individual identities will not for long be submerged, as has already been demonstrated by the divisions already taking place within the elected leadership of our country.

10. The task of formulating the Federal type Constitution and the immense complexities therein involved is a task to be tackled by teams of economists, sociologists and constitutional experts. It does not matter what nomenclature is used and whether the regions comprising the State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia are called States (as inter alia in the United States) or Cantons (as in Switzerland).

Prior to the imposition of colonial rule Mashonaland and Matabeleland were the homes of two totally independent nations under their respective rulers.

11. The United National Federal Party envisages a supreme Parliament, comprising an equal number of representatives from the area that comprises Matabeleland and the area that comprises Mashonaland.

Within that central Government will be representation from the regional interests. This Party also envisages that a certain proportion of the central Government will comprise of whites, as this Party makes no apology for acknowledging that there is need:

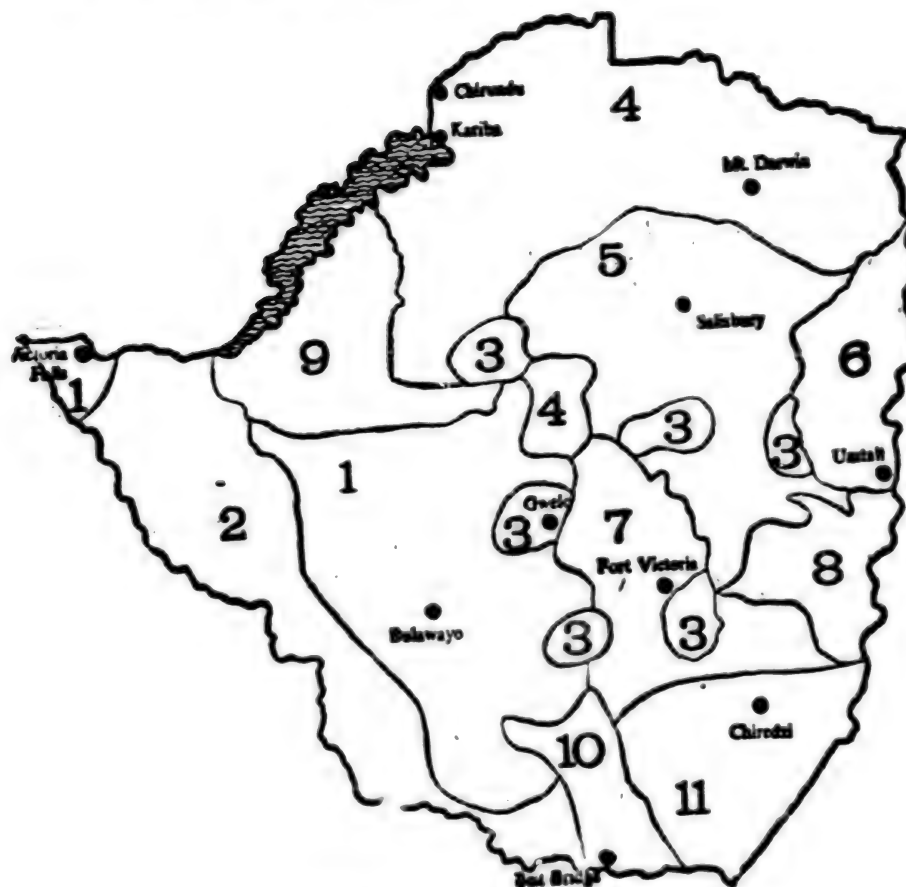
- (i) To encourage white skills and expertise to remain in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and
- (ii) To utilise the skills and entrepreneurial knowledge possessed by the whites which the black population as yet, does not have.

12. The state legislatures themselves will have certain carefully defined powers reserved to them, and they, too, will comprise of representatives of each grouping in their area in order to give protection to regional interests, and again for the reasons above referred to will comprise of a certain proportion of whites.

13. We believe that the fears of our people can only be allayed and their aspirations fulfilled by a structure of Government designed for that purpose and as herein described.

14. We believe that if the present Constitution of Zimbabwe Rhodesia is to be amended then that should be done on the principles of federalism. This may be done by constitutional means in the Parliament or by a referendum which should satisfy all peoples of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

THE MAJOR TRIBAL GROUPINGS IN ZIMBABWE RHODESIA WITH APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF AFRICAN POPULATION



NDEBELE ORIENTATED TRIBES

Tribe	Percentage	No. of Chiefs
1 Ndebele	14%	44
2 Kalanga	5%	3

SHONA ORIENTATED TRIBES

Tribe	Percentage	No. of Chiefs
3 Rozwi	9%	20
4 Korekore	12%	20
5 Zezuru	18%	22
6 Manyika	13%	9
7 Karanga	22%	35
8 Ndau	3%	11

Tribe	OTHERS	
	Percentage	No. of Chiefs
9 Tonga	2%	27
10 Venda	1%	6
11 Shangaan	1%	5

Note

1. The three above divisions are based on historical fact. They do not necessarily mean that a modern African from the KALANGA group, for example, automatically considers himself to be NDEBELE orientated in matters of politics, sport or any other aspect of organised life.
2. Some of the above groups have further sub-groups. The NDEBELE, for example, have 12 such sub-groups, the ZEZURU have 8, and the KARANGA have 15.
3. The SHONA language group has approximately 65 sub-groupings.

CSO: 4420

SECURITY FORCES KILL 'ILL-DISCIPLINED' AUXILIARIES

Elements To Be Regrouped

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY FORCES yesterday killed 183 auxiliaries during an operation designed to stamp out intimidation and Mafia-type activities by ill-disciplined groups in certain tribal areas. Four members of the security forces were wounded.

A Combined Operations Headquarters statement reads: "Today security forces carried out an exercise to regroup elements of the security force auxiliaries in eight different areas for retraining and reorientation.

"The need for such retraining stems from reports and complaints received from the tribal areas that some SFA groups were intimidating them and operating in Mafia-type gangs. Police are investigating several murders and other serious crimes alleged to have been committed by these groups.

"In six of the areas the exercise was carried out satisfactorily but in two areas clashes occurred between auxiliaries and security forces resulting in 183 auxiliaries being killed. Four members of

the security forces were wounded and their next of kin have been informed.

"In any semi-military organisation it is essential to maintain discipline, which had badly deteriorated in some SFA detachments.

Majority

"The ill-disciplined groups concerned embraced both UANC and ZANU-orientated personnel, though the latter faction were in the majority.

"This situation has been a festering sore for some time

"Tribespeople were being terrorised by gangs who were nothing more than bandits and it was felt that the situation had to be corrected before any amnesty campaign could be launched.

"In the vast majority of areas, the SFA have carried out their tasks extremely well and have lived up to their name of "Pfumo reVanhu" (Spear of the People). This operation will result in a more efficient and better disciplined auxiliary force, capable of playing a major role in the war against terrorism.

ZANU Demands Probe

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

ZANU yesterday called on the Government to inquire into the killing of 183 auxiliaries by security forces on Friday.

In a party statement condemning the killings, the ZANU publicity secretary, Mr James Dzovva, said such action by the security forces lessened the chances of achieving a ceasefire.

"While ZANU fully supports the principle of good discipline on the part of auxiliary forces, it, on the other hand, deprecates the strong-arm methods used in handling the so-called, ill-disciplined auxiliaries," the statement read.

It should be remembered, Mr Dzovva said, that some of the auxiliaries killed were guerrillas who had decided to work with the security forces through the auxiliary forces.

Calling auxiliaries "dedicated patriots and disciples of peace", Mr Dzovva deplored the "brutal" measures that had been applied to discipline them.

● ZANU's military chief, Mr Peter Sheba, was among those picked up in Police swoops on party headquarters and other in-

stallations on Friday, a ZANU official said yesterday.

Mr Oliver Saunyama, party secretary for welfare, said Mr Sheba was taken from the King George VI barracks in Salisbury. Also picked up at KG VI was Mr Felix Santana, ZANU auxiliary force liaison officer with security forces in the Salisbury area.

Mr Sheba was the only member of the party's central committee picked up in the swoops that netted an estimated 150 ZANU men, Mr Saunyama said.

RELEASED

He said he did not know whether there was any connection between the arrests of Mr Sheba and Mr Santana, and the fighting that led to the deaths of the 183 auxiliaries.

Mr Saunyama did say, however, that he had heard there had been fighting in a ZANU auxiliary area, Gokwe.

● Iana reports that 30 of the 100 ZANU members who were arrested on Friday have been released.

Mr James Dzovva, a party spokesman, said they included ZANU's deputy national treasurer general, Mr Enock Machingautu, who had been picked up from his home.

WALLS QUESTIONED ABOUT KILLING OF AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 11

[Text]

THREE members of ZANU's central committee yesterday met the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieutenant Peter Walls, to discuss the killing by security forces last week of 183 members of the auxiliary forces.

The ZANU team consisted of the publicity and information secretary, Mr James Dzvova, the deputy secretary-general, Mr Tobias Chizengeni, and the secretary for welfare, Mr Oliver Saunyama.

The meeting which had been requested by ZANU lasted for about an hour, according to Mr Dzvova.

He said his party wanted to know why it had been necessary for security forces to kill the auxiliaries and how the incident had happened.

His party wanted a public inquiry.

"We were advised to make a formal approach to the Ministry concerned about our request for a public inquiry, and this will be made to the Prime Minister in the next few days," said Mr Dzvova.

He added, however, that ZANU would also conduct its own inquiry into the killings because "we would be failing in our duty if we didn't".

Mr Dzvova said General Walls had said the killings took place because the auxiliaries had become mutinous while resisting security forces' plans for their retraining.

The killings would prove "counter productive" and would discourage guerrillas from responding to the Government's amnesty policy, said Mr Dzvova.

"This is a serious setback to the ceasefire programme," he said.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS COMBAT DEATHS

Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD/CA

[Text] A combined operations headquarters communique reports the deaths in action of five members of the security forces. They were guard (Jonathan Mundiwa), aged 26 years and single from the Marandellas District; Sapper (Moyo), aged 21 years and single from Bulawayo; guard (Saintly Bernard), aged 26 years and married from the Bindura District; and Sapper (Madala Boy Sibanda), aged 20 years and married with one child from the Bulawayo District.

On Sunday 22 July the body of Mr (Suleiman Pinar Prinsloo), aged 65 years, who had been abducted by a terrorist gang from his home in the Gutu farming area on 3 July, was found by security forces in the Gutu District. He had been shot by the gang and buried in a shallow grave.

On Monday morning, 23 July, a vehicle driven by Mr (Johannes Herardus Cornelius Swanepoei), aged 26 years and single, was ambushed by terrorists in the Odzi farming area. Mr (Swanepoei) and an employee, Mr (Manuel Inyati), aged 40 years, were killed in the attack.

At about 0600 on the morning of Tuesday, 24 July, the body of Mr (Abel Charles Jarvis), aged 78 years and married, was found in the garden of his home at Sun Valley plots in the Umtali farming area. He had been shot and the house had been ransacked.

Six black civilians were killed and two others were injured when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a terrorist landmine in the northern operation area. Another black civilian identified as Mr (Tony King), aged 20 years and single, was murdered by terrorists in the midlands operation area. All next-of-kin have been informed.

Security forces have killed 31 terrorists, 3 terrorist recruits and 12 terrorist collaborators.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK OFFICIAL DISPUTES REPORTAGE ON BANKNOTE ISSUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 10

[From letters to the editor]

[Text]

SIR — In the Herald of Saturday July 7, an article appeared under the heading "First Banknote Issue", which read "A new \$10 note will be issued by the Reserve Bank on Wednesday."

"The new note will bear the watermark of the Zimbabwe Bird, and will be available to the public at commercial banks about one week later."

"A spokesman for the Reserve Bank said the new note was the first step in the introduction of a complete new note series over the next two years."

"In line with modern trends, the proposed new note series incorporating the new watermark, will be marginally smaller than present banknotes."

This article was written by one of your journalists from the following Press statement which was released by the Reserve Bank the previous day:

"The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Rhodesia will issue, on Wednesday, July 11, \$10 notes of the present series with a new watermark depicting the Zimbabwe Bird."

FIRST STEP

"These \$10 notes with the new watermark should be available at the commercial banks in the main centres about a week later."

"The new watermark is the first step towards the introduction of a complete new note series over the next two years."

"In line with modern trends the proposed new note series incorporating the new watermark will be marginally smaller."

It is regretted that by rewording and rearranging the official statements, which seems to be the common practice, your newspaper completely misinformed the public, who quite rightly were led to believe that the first of a new series of smaller Zimbabwe Rhodesia notes were to be released.

Furthermore, no spokesman for the Reserve Bank was contacted, as claimed in the report.

It is also regretted that although this was brought to your notice hoping that a correction would appear in a subsequent issue of the Herald, nothing has appeared to date.

Since great trouble is taken by the bank to correctly formulate statements before they are released to the Press we would expect you to publish our statements in full, in order to ensure that the public are not misled.

If it is thought necessary we would, of course, welcome any comment or other information that you may wish to add to any of our statements.

Should you wish to publish this letter in its exact text you are at liberty to do so.

T. PIKE,
Executive Assistant,
Reserve Bank of
Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

● Because the difference between our article and the Reserve Bank statement upon which it was based was so minimal, it was considered unnecessary to publish a "correction", especially since the Reserve Bank statement was published fully in *The Sunday Mail* the following day.

If, however, we have misled our readers, as claimed, we are happy to put the record straight.

We assumed the author of the statement to be a spokesman of the Reserve Bank. — Editor,

COST OF LIVING FIGURES PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] If you wonder where your housekeeping money is going, check this list. The average basic retail prices of most groceries, all clothing items for men, women and boys, and even residential rents in Salisbury rose again during the last quarter, April to June.

Food prices show marked increases. They include an extra 24,1c for 500g of bacon, tea up again by 4,3c for 500g, eggs and potatoes up by more than 8c a dozen and 11c for 2 kg respectively, as against last quarter's prices.

A rise of 4,3c for 5 kg of maize meal and another increase of 1,3c for a 750 ml bottle of paraffin reflect price increases that particularly affect families in the lower income group.

Most clothing prices have also risen.

School hats apparently show a decrease in price. But this is due to cheaper "floppy" hats now being substituted for the conventional school hats formerly listed.

The only item to show any appreciable decrease is coffee, down by 62c for 500g as against the price listed during the last quarter.

This quarterly list of average basic retail prices ruling in Salisbury is compiled by the Central Office of Statistics for the Consumer Council of Rhodesia.

It does not reflect sales tax or allowances made for returnable containers.

Average basic retail prices in Salisbury
(Cash--Sales Tax excluded)

1979

COMMODITY:

	March		June	
	\$	c	\$	c
Bread (white) large, 800 g		21,0		21,0
Flour, 2 kg		58,5		57,9
Maize meal, 5 kg		49,6		53,9
Bacon, 500 g		91,9	1	16,0
Butter, 500 g		72,0		75,1
Margarine		22,6		23,4
Lard, 500 g		42,8		44,1
Cheese, cheddar, 500 g	1	01,3	1	01,3
Coffee, ground, 500 g	2	30,0	1	68,3
Tea, 500 g	1	14,3	1	16,8
Sugar, 2 kg		61,9		63,1
Eggs, dozen		54,6		58,3
Potatoes, 2 kg		32,0		43,3
Onions, kg		45,8		48,3
Milk, fresh, 600 ml		14,0		14,0
Paraffin, 750 ml		30,5		32,9
Matches, 10 boxes		17,8		17,8

MEAT:

Beef, (fillet steak), 1 kg	2	76,7		2	76,7
Beef (rump steak), 1 kg	2	38,3		2	38,3
Mutton, leg, 1 kg	2	25,3		2	25,3
Pork, leg, 1 kg	1	58,3		1	58,3

MEN'S CLOTHING:

Trousers, pr.	15	74,3		16	20,8
Shorts, pr.	5	87,9		6	15,0
Shirts, each	6	96,4		7	14,1
Shoes, pr.	13	60,7		14	21,3

WOMEN'S CLOTHING:

Pantihose, pair		67,8			67,8
Slips, half, each	3	23,8		4	12,6
Shoes, pr.	12	98,3		13	66,9
Dresses, cotton, each	13	18,2		13	98,2

SCHOOL UNIFORMS:

Boys, senior:

Blazers, each	21	45,0		24	68,0
Shorts, pair	3	81,0		4	60,0
Shirts, each	3	65,0		4	23,0
Hats, each	3	21,0		2	10,0

	March	1979	June
	\$ c		\$ c
Boys, junior:			
Blazers, each	16 18,0	.....	17 19,0
Shorts, pair	2 94,0	.....	3 43,0
Shirts, each	3 42,0	.....	3 76,0
Hats, each	2 26,0	.....	2 10,0
Girls, senior:			
Frocks, each	7 36,0	.....	7 36,0
Blazers, each	22 18,0	.....	22 18,0
Hats, each	4 73,0	.....	4 76,0
Girls, junior:			
Frocks, each	6 27,0	.....	6 27,0
Blazers, each	15 82,0	.....	15 82,0
Hats, each	3 21,0	.....	3 21,0

LIQUOR:

Beer, dozen	2 88,0	.....	2 38,0
Whisky, bottle (local)	4 45,9	.....	3 89,8
Brandy, bottle	3 53,0	.....	3 70,7
Minerals, 300 ml, dozen	1 08,0	.....	1 10,7

RENTALS (non-luxury): The average rent paid for unfurnished houses and flats in Salisbury this quarter was \$83, as against an estimated average of \$81 last quarter.

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CHIKEREMA SCHEDULES ANOTHER VICTORY FEAST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] The spirit mediums had sent for Mr James Chikerema immediately after his new political party won its parliamentary appeal in court last week, and had commanded him to hold another bira thanksgiving feast, a party spokesman said.

The spokesman, Mr Boniface Gumbo, also announced that the breakaway Zimbabwe Democratic Party would hold its first congress in September and he said the ZDP was "longing" for the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU to take up its seats in Parliament so that the two parties could form a loose alliance.

The bira, a celebration dedicated to the spirit ancestors, would be on Saturday at Mr Chikerema's home in Engineering, Highfield, Mr Gumbo said. He and Mr Chikerema are among the seven MPs of the ZDP who benefited from the High Court decision on Wednesday that the courts could no longer bar them from taking their seats.

At Mr Chikerema's last bira, held two months ago at his farm to celebrate his election to Parliament on the UANC ticket, Mr Gumbo was chased and nearly trampled by a bull.

The three-day feast, where 14 cattle were killed and some dedicated to the ancestors, was also notable in that it served as advance notice of the ZDP rebellion from the UANC.

Mr Chikerema sat in the circle of elders with four other MPs who have since become the core of his party--Professor Stanlake Samkange, Advocate Enock Dumbutshena, Mr Essiah Zhuwarara and Mr Gumbo. Also present was Mr Chikerema's longtime friend, Mr George Nyandoro, who was named Minister of Lands and Natural Resources and did not leave the UANC.

Mr Gumbo was unable to say which MPs might attend next weekend's bira.

But he said the ZDP was engaged in a membership drive and that "common people would flock to the bira" to declare their allegiance by giving thanks with Mr Chikerema. Two bulls would be slaughtered this time.

Shona custom has it that the spirit elders are aggrieved if they help bring good fortune to one of their descendants and he subsequently neglects to thank them.

Mr Gumbo said Mr Chikerema had been ordered to hold yet another bira at his farm, Hushe Hungani near Kutama mission, and that this would follow in August.

The congress was to be on September 12 at a venue to be announced, Mr Gumbo said. Its purpose would be twofold: to allow ZDP members to choose their leaders democratically and to permit the party to ratify or amend a draft constitution which would shortly be promulgated.

Mr Gumbo said the ZDP was "longing" for Mr Sithole and his 11 ZANU colleagues to take up the parliamentary seats they have boycotted throughout the young life of the Government of National Unity.

"We would be very interested in forming a link-up with them in Parliament, to strengthen the Government," Mr Gumbo said. The "link-up" would be short of consolidation of the two parties.

He also said that by strengthening the Muzorewa-led Government he did not necessarily mean agreeing with everything it did.

"There may be errors it will be our duty to point out thus strengthening the Government," Mr Gumbo said.

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BULLE SAYS NEW LAND OWNERSHIP APPROACH NEEDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] The Government must give serious attention to changes in its approach to land ownership and may have to adopt a freehold system, Mr Ernest Bulle, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said yesterday.

In a speech delivered for him at the Esigodini Agricultural Institute, Mr Bulle (who is overseas) said that a man putting all his efforts into improving the productivity of the land he was farming would want to be assured that he owned it.

The speech was read by the Deputy Minister for Manpower and Social Affairs, Mr David Mutasa, at a presentation of certificates.

"The tiller of the soil" will want to be assured that it can be used as a collateral against loans to finance crop planting. He may want to make improvements to the land or his herd, and those willing to lend such finance must be assured that their investment is protected," Mr Bulle said.

The Government would like to see a wider spread of industrial development throughout the country and the building up in rural areas of semi-processing and processing industries based on agriculture.

"The development of processing industries will lead to auxiliary industries such as engineering workshops and commercial undertakings."

The Principal, Mr D.L. Alvord, said Esigodini had had a successful year. Total enrolment since January was 77 and the library and clinic had to be cleared to accommodate the students.

The Ministry of Agriculture award for practical management went to Mr Munyaredzi Chimuti, and Mr Roger Mandhlazi was runner-up.

The Tilcor Trophy for the most improved student was also won by Mr Chimuti, with Mr Zarenyika Marume as runner-up.

Best all-round students were Mr Martin Murinda, Mr Tinos Moyo and Mr Absolum Dube. Other award winners were Mr Panganai Simango, Mr Emmanuel Gundani and Mr Loderick Nengomasha.

CSO: 4420

FUEL RATION CUT TO SAVE CURRENCY

Ten Percent Cut

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **THE fuel ration is to be cut by 10 percent from August 1, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bulle, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.**

The reduction will affect both private motorists and commerce and industry, Mr Bulle told silent MPs. He explained the cut was necessary to save foreign exchange expenditure on fuel which was "completely out of line" with the amounts being spent on other imports, reports Iana.

The cut would be achieved by reducing the value of the ration coupon from five litres to 4½, and by cutting bulk rations by 10 percent. Holiday allowances are to be reduced, and fuel allocations for the agricultural and mining industries are to be closely examined.

Defending the decision to reduce fuel allowances, Mr Bulle said at the present rate of consumption, the amount of foreign exchange used for petrol in 1979 would be more than nine times as high as it was in 1973 when there was no rationing.

The Minister told MPs the price of importing petroleum had more than doubled in the last year, and this country could not expect to avoid the consequences of a world shortage and higher prices.

"Even the lifting of sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia will not bring about a return to

the price levels of last year," he warned, adding that the country could not afford to allocate so much foreign exchange to one commodity.

Mr Bulle said considerable progress had already been made in substituting local fuels for imported ones, and plans were well advanced for replacing about 15 percent of the country's fuel requirements by locally produced ethanol early next year. In the meantime it was essential to reduce foreign exchange expenditure on imported fuel as much as possible.

The Minister said the Government had decided "reluctantly" to reduce fuel allocations, and he appealed to the country to accept the decision "with good grace" because it had been taken "in our best interests".

He emphasised that applications for fuel allowances at the old levels

would be considered only "in cases of extreme hardship or for elderly or disabled persons on compassionate grounds".

"An alleged inability to get to work will not automatically be recognised as constituting hardship," he added.

Mr Bulle urged drivers to save petrol by sharing cars with neighbours, using public transport on one day a week, and by more careful driving and car maintenance.

Holidays

Turning to holiday allowances, the Minister said the grant of fuel for up to 1000 km in any calendar year was to be withdrawn. Holiday fuel would be allowed only once a year for a holiday outside the country, or inside it at hotels or holiday camps. The concession for a fuel allocation for any number of holidays at hotels in security sensitive areas would continue.

The Minister also said the grant of additional fuel to residents of rural areas and smaller centres for shopping trips to larger towns would be more strictly controlled.

As far as the mining industry was concerned, Mr Bulle said the allocation to individual mines were being examined with the aim of achieving an overall reduction of 10 percent in the industry's fuel consumption.

The Minister explained that any overall cut in the agricultural industry's rations would be "counter-productive" because production for export would suffer. However, a "vigorous campaign" would be launched to promote the reduction of fuel consumption by farmers and to avoid waste.

Railways and scheduled bus services would be exempt from the new cuts, Mr Bulle said, but the allocations given to private hire bus operators would be reduced by 10 percent.

He also told MPs that fuel saving measures would be "strictly applied" within the Government, and the security forces had been asked to intensify their efforts to save petrol.

Mr Bulle said he was sure the achievement of a 10 percent reduction in fuel consumption was "within everyone's reach," and motorists all over the world were having to adjust to the fact that fuel was not available in unlimited quantities.

"At least in Zimbabwe Rhodesia we all get our fair share without having to queue for hours at the pumps only to find that the pumps have run dry," he added.

Impact of Cut

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 14

[Editorial: "Fuel Shock"]

[Text]

THE 10 percent cut in the fuel ration will be a blow at a time when people could do with a boost, and could affect the actual lifestyle and mobility of many workers and their families.

It is important to realise that the Government no longer accepts that a worker can expect his ration to be sufficient to get him to and from work, except in special circumstances.

The common sight in our towns of cars containing only one person must decline, not only because of the present cut but because oil prices might well rise yet again.

More than ever, people are going to have to take the initiative and find other means of transport, using buses, forming or joining lift clubs, buying motorcycles or bicycles (if they can get them).

To encourage the formation of lift clubs any problems that might arise over insurance and licensing, if some sort of "fare" is paid, must be sympathetically considered and resolved.

The Minister is right when he says motorists could reduce consumption by better and more careful driving. It is in this sphere that much progress can be made.

The Minister's remarks on the progress being made on substitute fuels are encouraging. As far as security considerations allow, he must keep the public in the picture on developments. This could help raise morale suffering from the latest round of fuel shocks.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

POLICE TIGHTEN UP CURFEW AT BIRMINGHAM ROAD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 6

[Text]

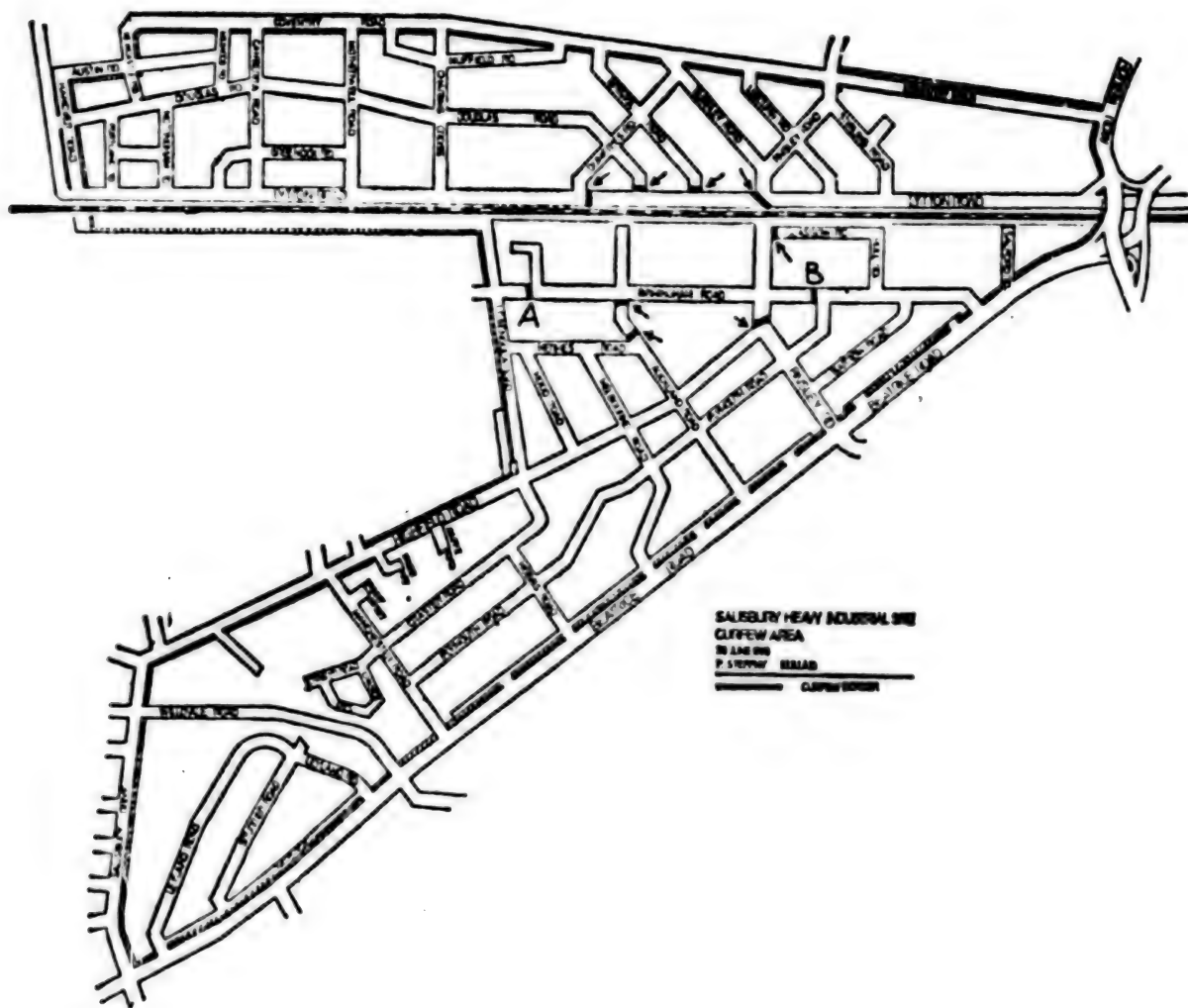
Herald Reporter

POLICE are issuing red and green tickets to people passing through the two roadblocks in Birmingham Road in the industrial sites curfew area in Salisbury.

Red tickets are issued at one entrance and green at the other. To get out, a driver must return the ticket at the entry point where he received it.

"We appeal to people to play ball with us and programme their routes when they travel in this vicinity," he said.

Birmingham Road is in a curfew area and skirts the fuel depot, which was attacked with a rocket last year and badly damaged in the ensuing fire.



The two entrance and exit points in Birmingham Road are marked A and B in the diagram of the fuel depot curfew area in Salisbury. The arrows indicate road blocks.

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DROUGHT RELIEF FOR TTL FARMERS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 79 p 2

[Text]

A SCHEME to provide crop input items to farmers in the tribal areas who suffered in the last drought has been announced by the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr George Nyandoro.

He said in a statement released at midnight that the Government was taking steps to ensure that master farmers, co-operators and other advanced farmers in the tribal areas whose crops were severely affected by drought in the 1978/1979 season, would be able to obtain the necessary crop input items for the 1979/1980 growing season.

The new scheme, which is part of Mr Nyandoro's green revolution policy for the tribal areas, follows the recent announcement by the Minister of Agriculture of a drought relief scheme for the commercial farming areas.

Details of the scheme for the tribal areas would be made available to

eligible farmers at local level when these had been worked out.

He added that the Department of Agricultural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture were examining ways and means to make seasonal credit available to tribal farmers through the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

It has also been agreed in principle that funds would be made available during the 1979/1980 financial year to develop state land for settlement purposes.

Mr Nyandoro said to this end certain schemes had been planned by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority and submitted to the Government for consideration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION MEETING REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

A Herald Correspondent reports on the annual conference of the Local Government Association at Victoria Falls.

THE Government will not tolerate the existing situation of local government areas being administered and run by people who have not been elected to office by the people in these areas, Mr Walter Mthimkulu, Minister of Local Government and Housing said yesterday.

The Government had accepted the present local government structure but would disapprove of any racial practices, he said.

"In short, the Government is holding out a hand of encouragement and co-operation to local government.

"In return, we ask for a similar understanding and co-operation in providing a place in the sun for all people who aspire to freedom of choice and equality of opportunity.

"We ask they be allowed to take part in community affairs in all the areas of local government."

Mr Mthimkulu said it was his responsibility to see that the reality of majority government was reflected at the local government level.

He said he would be "especially concerned" with procedures which would involve the residents of local government areas having more say in their affairs.

"I am as impatient as they are for some positive and speedy movement towards bettering their conditions and providing a structure which will satisfy their wishes to take part in the decision-making processes in determining their own affairs.

He said a Cabinet committee had been set up to work out the best method of giving all sections of the community the opportunity to control their local government affairs.

Mr Mthimkulu said there had to be a co-ordinated approach to planning in each urban area.

"It would be unthinkable, intolerable and quite unacceptable if there was a duplication of services such as sewage disposal, water supplies and health services in our towns and cities.

"Fortunately, we have the facility in the urban councils legislation for joint co-operation between autonomous bodies, and this may well be the solution for us to follow in determining future policies."

He said this would mean that communities in the local government areas could be encouraged to prepare themselves for promotion to local boards and town councils as soon as possible.

Whites Urged To Stay

THE Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Elias Mundawarara, has appealed to highly qualified local authority employees in Zimbabwe Rhodesia to "stick to their posts".

"Stay, and help us make this country the jewel of Africa," he said, in a speech read for him at the Local Government Conference.

"You have a proud tradition of service of the highest quality. It has remained constant, no matter who the civic leaders were. Please do not allow yourselves to be persuaded to move elsewhere now. Please consider the ultimate benefit of staying here."

His speech was read by Mr George Nyandoro,

Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development.

In the six months from December to May the country had lost 144 engineers, 41 doctors, 91 accountants, 30 draughtsmen and 128 nurses.

"Altogether, nearly 1100 highly qualified people left the country in that period," he said.

"This is why the Government is redoubling its efforts to bring the war to an end, get sanctions lifted, and win international recognition.

"The battle for peace has started," Dr Mundawarara said. "I am chairman of a committee of Ministers charged by the Prime Minister to conduct the Amnesty Campaign, the object of which

is to persuade those fighting against us to lay down their arms and join us in peace.

"The Prime Minister, other Ministers, and I have already addressed people in many areas. We will continue to do so."

Only when there was peace could the Government provide the education and medical facilities the people previously enjoyed, and build up the economy to provide the higher standard to which they aspired.

After enumerating all the ills and shortages Zambia would suffer should the railway close, Dr Mundawarara said: "In short, the needs of the Zambian economy appear incompatible with Zambia's role as a terrorist base."

Unitary System Could Create Racial Bias

A UNITARY system of local government imposed on cities and towns in Zimbabwe Rhodesia would create unacceptable conditions, said Alderman G. A. Sulter, of Gwelo.

He spoke during the discussion on the Minister's address on the future of local authorities.

Alderman Sulter said he was disturbed that the Minister had said a unitary system was inevitable.

"This smacks of ideology," he said.

The system must be considered by all people in each area to find out if it was the best.

Such a system created a racial bias in Zambia and this could happen in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Minister said he did not believe this was the case. He did not believe that if things went wrong in other places "it would go wrong here".

Some delegates favoured a regional or two-tier system of local government and others said there were

alternatives to a unitary system.

Councillor Eugene Gordon (Bulawayo) said unless the Government did something quickly it might lose the confidence of the African public.

SHOW THEM

"Let us support the fact that the Minister gets on with the job and changes the clauses in the constitution so we can show the outside world we have changed. I cannot see Europeans controlling the towns in this country much longer," he said.

Councillor Ralph Harris (Bulawayo) said it was time for the Minister to take action.

Councillor Ken Winsor (Gwelo) said he thought the Minister had "kicked the Europeans in the

teeth" with his address.

People were prepared to stay in the country and allow a takeover when they were ready.

The Minister said Africans doubted whether the Government was real.

There was no way to reverse the position and any attempt to do so would show a loss of confidence by the Africans because they felt they have a right to run the country.

"I am not advocating a unitary system where we have a 100 percent majority of blacks in a council. We have to take into account that whites will also be represented," the Minister said.

Councillor E. R. Langley (Salisbury) said a unitary system was not well received in South Africa and rejected in Britain.

UNPLANNED REDISTRIBUTION OF LAND OPPOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] Faced with the "very real" threat of a land grab by people who have become angry, frustrated, disillusioned and hungry, if there is not a rapid move forward, the government cannot afford to embark on the unplanned redistribution of land, said the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr Nyandoro, at the RNFU congress yesterday.

"If we are to be progressive we have to devise with great skill schemes for placing carefully selected farmers on land in circumstances where we have calculated their success should be assured," Mr Nyandoro said.

"We cannot afford merely to throw open the gates as this would prove counter-productive and, in the end, result in the greater impoverishment of the people as well as the degradation of the land."

He said the country has not yet achieved the peace and stability for settlement to go ahead.

But, said Mr Nyandoro, he was confident the beginning of the end of the problems would soon be seen. "With this in sight our major immediate task is to get on with completing plans which can be taken forward as soon as circumstances permit."

Development

The Agricultural and Rural Development Authority had done a considerable amount of work on pilot schemes and the development of models for different farming units.

They have concentrated on areas where there is a "better than even" chance of getting something off the ground, even on a fairly modest basis.

Efforts were being made to speed up the work. "It would be unwise to understate the immensity of the task, but it would be much more unwise to fail to respond to the urgency," said Mr Nyandoro.

A "land grab" was the last thing the Government wanted and everything possible would be done to avert it.

One of the major problems is the cost of land acquisition. The Government could not consider buying land on anything other than a willing buyer/willing seller basis and it could not buy land which is not part of a planned settlement scheme.

Land Bond

There had been many suggestions how the Government could buy land from people who had been forced off the land, including a form of land bond.

"But, to be of real value the bonds would have to be negotiable, and the drawback is that they would probably be discounted on the local market--depriving the government of a loan source.

"If it can be demonstrated to me that there is an alternative whereby land bonds or deferred purchase terms, without interfering with government activities on the local money market, can be arranged and would prove acceptable I am most receptive," the Minister said.

"It is not enough to make more land available to those who need it, the peasant sector.

"Our land settlement schemes must go together with capital funding, credit funding, extension services, expertise and an adequate infrastructure."

CSO: 4420

SOYBEAN OIL USED AS DIESEL FUEL SUBSTITUTE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] A tractor that formerly ran on diesel oil is now using 100 percent soyabean oil at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, near Borrowdale.

For some months, following a report from South Africa, the institute has been investigating the substitution of diesel oil with vegetable oils, such as soyabean and sunflower, in diesel engines. Yesterday, the chief engineer, Mr John Spear, said the latest increase in the diesel price made the experiments look even more worthwhile.

He said tractors with in line fuel injection pumps could cope with the heavier vegetable oils because of the design and clearance of the pumps. But vehicles with rotary-type injection pumps could take only about 20 percent vegetable oil, without modification. The institute was working on modifications.

Half the tractors in the country could go straight on to 100 percent vegetable oils without any modification, said Mr Spear. "Other than vegetable oils, we know of no suitable alternative to diesel fuel."

Diesel fuel is cheaper than vegetable oil at present, but Mr Spear is confident ways and means of expressing vegetable oil at a much cheaper rate can be found.

He said the performance and fuel consumption of vegetable oils is comparable with diesel.

Vegetable Oils

Stressing the security aspect, he said if the country's diesel supplies were to be cut or curtailed, many farmers could maintain operations with vegetable oils.

Farmers wishing to replace diesel oil totally in their tractors would have to grow five hectares of sunflowers for each tractor, every year, Mr Spear said.

The present cost to the country of importing diesel for tractors is estimated to be around \$20 million a year. This \$20 million represented about 25 percent of the total diesel fuel bill, he said.

Certain cars such as the old 190D Mercedes, which had an in line pump and direct injection, could be run on vegetable oils, and so could many types of trucks, military vehicles and railway engines.

Mr Spear said: "No one has yet run a tractor for six months on vegetable oils. We are the first people to do long-term practical trials." The tractors at the institute have been running on soyabean and sunflower oils for about a month.

The oilseeds mechanisation specialist at the institute, Mr Geoff Oliver, said: "It is quite possible problems will crop up as time goes by, but the fact that this works as well as it does shows we will probably be able to overcome them."

He visualized problems of ring sticking and lacquers forming in the combustion chamber.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON DIESEL OIL SUBSTITUTE EXPECTED

Salisbury THE HERALD (in English 25 Jul 79 p 12)

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture is to issue a statement soon saying early next year it expects to be able to recommend vegetable oil as a substitute for diesel oil.

Mr John Spear, chief engineer at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, who drafted the statement, said yesterday: "Our experiments are promising but we need to do a lot more work. We hope to make a recommendation early next year.

"We have tractors here that have been running for more than a month on 100 percent vegetable oil, some on soya bean oil, others on sunflower oil," he said.

"We are working on problems, such as incompatibility with lubricating oils. We think we can overcome these.

"I would suggest that each farmer should put in 5 ha of some oilseed, as an extra crop," Mr Spear said. "I know I would, if I were a farmer.

"Anyone who looks at this matter properly will come up with the conclusion that the only

available substitute for diesel oil is vegetable oil."

Mashonaland farmers are "excited, and want to grow oilseed and get on with it," he said. "We plan to come up with something practical."

Although at the institute tractors were running on vegetable oil, "This is an experiment and we expect problems."

The blend likely to be recommended as a diesel oil substitute was from 20 to 30 percent, he said.

In an earlier interview Mr Spear said farmers wishing to replace diesel oil should grow five hectares of sunflowers every year for each tractor.

Matabeleland farmers were cautious in their reaction. Several said they were waiting for a lead before planting more oilseed.

Mr Geoff Jackson, president of the Matabeleland Branch of the RNFU said: "We are all in the dark. Farmers are cautious. We realise

we are a long way from knowing the full facts and figures."

Mr John Barber, delegate for Matabeleland on the Oilseed Producers Association, said: "As it is, we are not getting paid enough for oilseed. There is no question of our growing oilseed for tractors at a cheap rate."

REPLACEMENT

The chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr Nick Cambitzis, who is also chairman of the Sabi-Limpopo authority and the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority, said there was no doubt vegetable oil "probably with one or two ingredients added" could replace diesel oil in tractors.

"The question was whether oilseed crops could be grown economically enough to compete with diesel fuel."

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR GOLD MINING INDUSTRY SEEN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 15

[Article by Keith Simpson: "High Prices, New Techniques--They All Add up to 'Golden Future'"]

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Rhodesian mining industry stands poised on the brink of a "golden future"—that is the confident prediction of the Minister of Mines, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni.

He was reacting last week to the news that world gold prices had topped U.S \$300 an ounce—a new record.

The golden future lay in a determined drive, spear-headed by his Ministry, to exploit the nation's rich gold deposits to the full and reap glittering rewards in foreign exchange.

Some larger mining companies are already extending their operations, while mines long dormant because of non-profitability are being reopened.

A satisfactory settlement, the scrapping of sanctions and an end to the terrorist war is certain to boost gold mining even more, he says.

"Then I think the future really will be golden. The outlook is most optimistic," says Senator Ndiweni.

His Ministry started to look ahead some time ago by giving top priority to the publication of detailed geological reports covering most of the country.

The \$100 000 exercise is expected to be complete by June next year.

The Ministry has also started to publish regular reports on dormant mines, detailing locations, past production figures and other technical data.

To date 1 028 old mines have been listed.

"Even if only 10 percent of these prove viable we are still looking at 100 mines, representing a lot of additional production," he says. "Some will obviously remain small, but there could also be big future producers among them, too."

Mining commissioners based around the country are already reporting a stepping up of inquiries into dormant mines. There is every indication that interest would continue to mount, particularly once the war comes to an end, allowing smallworkers into areas denied them because of the security situation.

High world prices now give existing mine owners the choice of either expanding production or re-exploiting ore deposits previously abandoned as unprofitable, thereby extending their mines' life-span.

As prices have continued to rise many smallworkers have been encouraged to re-treat old mine dumps, says a Ministry official. Gold recovered in this way has also proved a valuable foreign currency earner.

Last week's new record price has certainly given an impetus to renewed mining activity taking place at Umvuma, once one of the country's major gold centres.

LANDMARK

For years the towering smelter chimney of the once might Falcon Mine has been a landmark for motorists bypassing Umvuma village itself, on the main Salisbury-Fort Victoria road.

It is also the stark, slowly decaying symbol of the decline in large-scale gold mining in Rhodesia between the two world wars.

Falcon flourished for about 15 years but as metallurgical problems and rising commodity prices increasingly bedevilled production, the mine lost viability and

slowly dropped out of large-scale production.

A succession of small-workers eked out a living both on the Falcon, which between 1914 and 1955 produced more than 1 200 kg of gold and 34 420 tonnes of copper, and the adjoining Athens Mine until Lonrho took over and consolidated the claims in 1974.

Initially a low key operation, mining activity at Umvuma has slowly gathered momentum.

Temporary quarters housing the the steadily growing labour force — now 400 — is being replaced with new permanent accommodation: a measure of Lonrho's confidence in the area.

Main activity is centred on the old Athens mine, worked intermittently from 1910 to 1938 and producing 577 kg of gold. Two shafts are already in operation and a new main shaft is due to be sunk towards the end of the year.

Future plans include breaking into the old Falcon workings, particularly since geological evidence points to a link between the strikes on which the two mines are sited.

Metallurgical problems still exist but great hopes are pinned on the introduction of a recovery process known for nearly 100 years, but only recently improved.

The "carbon in pulp" process has been hailed as a "major breakthrough" in South Africa.

Extensive test bench tests carried out by Lonrho earlier this year fully confirm enthusiasm for the process triggering the construction of a pilot plant at Athens.

The plant will handle about 2 800 tonnes of ore a month for a start, but with minor modification, can easily cope with up to 4 000 tonnes.

Once the process proves itself — and Lonrho's consulting engineer, Mr Alan Marsh, is optimistic it will — the way will be clear to develop a full scale plant capable of handling much larger tonnages.

Mr Marsh expects the process to improve the gold recovery rate at the mine from 55 percent to 80 percent and more.

He sees no reason why other mines with similar metallurgical problems can not benefit from the process.

Like many smallworkers, Mr Vivian Atwell, of Gatooma, has watched the rise in gold prices with growing excitement.

"If only I were 20 years younger I'd be in there making a fortune," says the 70-year-old Mr Atwell who has spent 45 years managing and working mines all over the country.

Mr Atwell reels off the names of dozens of large, but low grade mines closed due to falling profitability in the past, but which he believes are well worth re-opening as world prices continue to rise.

HIS DREAM

His big dream is to see the old Lulu mine, at Selukwe, reopened. Confident that prices would rise Mr Atwell has hung on tenaciously to the claim for 17 years.

The strike was first discovered in 1915 by a farmer called Taylor after his horse, "Lulu" tripped in an animal hole, breaking its leg.

Farmer Taylor had no alternative but to draw his revolver and put his mount out of its misery. Afterwards, sadly seated beside the dead animal, his eyes, so the story goes, suddenly rivetted on a small rock. Specks of gold glittered on its surface.

The strike was rich and Taylor was soon combining farming and small-working. Later, with two friends, Taylor formed a syndicate, which continued to work the mine profitably until the reef petered out.

Interest in the Lulu was renewed in the 30s when further exploration showed that the original reef was only one of many. Between 1935 and 1939 the mine produced 18 000 ounces of gold, the metal running at 4.2 dwts a tonne.

The production figures excited the interest of a South African mining group, which ordered large-scale geological survey.

Just under 400 samples were collected and the findings indicated 96 000 tonnes of ore awaiting immediate exploitation at an average yield of 3.6 dwts a tonne.

At the time other large, low-grade mines were successfully operating on yields averaging not much more than two dwts a tonne.

But the war intervened. The mining group regretted that Lulu would have to be shelved "due to the international situation". There was no revival of interest once the war was over.

But Vivian Atwell has never given up hope.

Mr Atwell is confident that at today's prices at least \$3 500 000 worth of gold is waiting to be extracted from the Lulu's proven ore reserves. His estimate is based on the 1939 survey figures.

"This is no miner's pipe-dream — I can prove everything I say. It's a bit late for me, but surely somebody must be interested."

LACK OF SKILLED MINE WORKERS SEEN HINDERING DEVELOPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Frank Rosser: "Ten-Year Effort Needed To Replace Skilled Mine Workers"]

[Text] The greatest barrier to the development of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian mining industry is the shortage of skilled artisans and journeymen.

It will take at least 10 years of intensive effort by both government and industry to train local replacements for those lost through emigration.

The chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank, said there were not enough apprentices being trained to replace the loss of tradesmen through emigration.

Traditional sources of qualified artisans--Britain, Commonwealth countries and Europe --had dried up, and the lack of fitters and turners, electricians and boiler-makers was being felt throughout the industry.

Existing apprenticeship schemes could not supply the expertise required, as there were not enough trainees and skilled tradesmen for them to work under.

This could have an effect on the expansion of the industry after the removal of sanctions.

The mining companies could produce sufficient numbers of field surveyors, plant operators, and assayers through their own training programmes in conjunction with the School of Mines at the Bulawayo Technical College, but even this was hampered by a severe shortage of training staff.

The school runs two-year technician training courses in mining disciplines, as well as coaching sessions for entrants to higher examinations such as surveyors certificate and mine manager certificate.

There is a general shortage of people qualified to teach in the mining industry, and those that were qualified accepted better paid industrial positions.

It was essential lecturers were familiar with local conditions and mining techniques, as mining operations varied from country to country, said Mr Vanderplank.

The lecturer-in-charge of the School of Mines, Mr G. E. Banfield, said he had only four lecturers out of an establishment of six, and no technical instructor.

There are at present 17 pupils attending the school, six in their second and last year and 11 first year students.

With a full staff, the school could easily train double the number of students every year.

He said it was fortunate mining companies offered the services of their own professional staff as part-time lecturers to fill staff vacancies.

Since the establishment of the faculty as the School of Mines in 1975, 19 students had graduated, four in surveying, six in metallurgy and nine in mining.

To qualify for entry to the school, a student had to have good O level results, have worked for 12 months on a mine and be recommended by his employer.

Lonrho's consulting engineer, Mr Alan Marsh, said his company was making every effort to train and up-grade both its white and black staff.

The company had first started a mine surveyors training course at Mazoe Mine in 1971 and eight of the 10 trainees had passed the nine-month course.

Training was given in all aspects of mine survey work, including valuation, theodolite traversing, ore reserve calculations and stope surveys.

After completion of the course, the trainees were posted to other mines in the group to gain more practical experience.

A total of 30 workers had passed through Lonrho's surveyors course since its inception, 22 being absorbed within the group's operations, the rest going to other mining companies.

Mr Marsh said similar training schemes were undertaken to supply gold assayers for the group. There had been a shortage of gold assayers in recent years, but sufficient [as printed] had now been trained to meet company demands for the present.

The company required applicants for assay and surveying training to have reached O level education standard, with a good pass in maths or chemistry.

The Ministry of Mines also offered mine survey services to small mine operators unable to afford specialised staff.

The training of plant operators and miners was a continuing process.

Leadership qualities had to be shown by applicants for these positions to prepare them for advancement to supervisors and mine captains.

It was Lonrho's policy to take the school-leaver and give him practical experience on the mine before offering advanced training.

This practical experience "knocked the rough edges off" and prepared the youth for responsibility. Twenty-five workers had been sent to the School of Mines for advanced training.

Over the past five years, Lonrho had trained about 170 people in the categories of assaying, surveying, mining and plant operating and artisan trades.

Manpower

The company also had 30 apprentices indentured through the National Industrial Council.

More than \$1 million a year is spent on inter-group training, said the manpower planning and training adviser of Anglo American Corporation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Robin Seal.

Training programmes for Anglo's 27,000 employees were based on practical and psychological tests to ensure the employee was best suited to the job.

There were 11,500 workers employed in its mining interests, and at any one time several hundred would be undergoing training in 28 different mining disciplines, excluding apprentices.

The company had 141 apprentices being trained in mining trades, the majority black.

The five-year apprenticeship scheme allowing a worker to qualify as a skilled tradesman cost the company \$15,000, without taking into consideration the work value returned by the apprentice.

Sixteen cadets were studying mining and metallurgy either at university or the School of Mines, and would be absorbed into the corporation after training.

The corporation employed a head office staff of four highly qualified personnel and training executives, whose responsibility it was to examine on-site training needs and to advise on training infrastructure.

The company used training manuals, audio-visual aids and both in-company and external training courses, Mr Seal said.

It was essential the trainee had the basic training for the job, there was no wastage of manpower and the employee realised the responsibilities of authority.

It was most important that the young African supervisor felt he was a part of the total management scene.

Head Office

The corporation runs seven training centres throughout the country, staffed by 30 full time training officers, excluding the head office staff.

At the Trojan mine in Bindura, classrooms are underground, allowing the trainee to be taught within his work environment.

Workers are trained as both skilled and semi-skilled plant operators, metallurgy and process operators, engineering apprentices and semi-skilled engineering operators.

Additionally, courses of instruction in driving, administration, laboratory work, surveying and personnel supervision were an on-going process.

Mr Seal said Zimbabwe Rhodesia had the only staff training scheme of this complexity and size in Africa.

The group personnel manager of Rio Tinto (Rhodesia) Ltd., Mr T. R. Williamson, said there were about 103 men undergoing continuous training programmes within their mining division.

There were 23 senior cadets, five of them attending university and studying metallurgy, accountancy, mining and mechanical engineering.

Eighteen cadets were doing technical courses in mining disciplines and 38 apprentices were taking a trade.

Thirteen trainees were attending semi-skilled engineering courses, and 16 cadets were learning mining and plant operation. There were also 11 trainee laboratory assistants.

The company took on the maximum number of apprentices each year to fill its future expansion needs.

A training centre had been established near Gatooma to instruct workers in semi-skilled engineering work, including lectures and workshop practice.

Formal programmes had been developed for learner miners and operators, and at the end of the course, the trainee was recognised as a skilled operator or miner by the National Industrial Council.

Junior supervisor courses lasting from 12 to 24 months were also run, with the graduate progressing to the skilled operators course.

CSO: 4420

NINE ZANLA 'TERRORISTS' SURRENDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Ronald Golden]

[Text] Fort Victoria. Nine ZANLA terrorists who have surrendered under the Government's amnesty offer said yesterday they had been instructed during their training to fight their ZIPRA comrades in the Patriotic Front.

"We were told 'down with Nkoma,'" they told a group of newsmen at the Repulse operational headquarters here.

The Repulse commander, Brigadier Leon Jacobs, said in his area alone 18 terrorists had surrendered so far this year--seven of them in the last eight days,

Eight of the nine men said they had been abducted and four said they were UANC followers. The others claimed no party affiliations.

The meeting between the men and the Press gave further evidence of growing disillusionment among the terrorist ranks at the continuation of the war now that there is a black Government.

The meeting also lent momentum to the amnesty campaign which was given a major boost at the weekend by broadcasts to the nation by the Prime Minister Bishop Muzorewa, in which he offered practically unconditional amnesty terms to terrorists who wanted to return home.

Instruction

The former terrorists unanimously agreed that as part of Robert Mugabe's ZANLA wing of the PF they had been instructed to fight any of the Nkoma wing they encountered.

Brigadier Jacobs named the men, three of whom still used their terrorist names, as Pfumo Chimurenga, Morari Mobasa, Tapiwa Chimurenga, Lovemore Kadiki, Jackson Mahondo, Christopher Maseke, Pasi Harguti, Victor Chimurenga and Last Magwendere.

Three who surrendered only days ago had no shoes. They said they had been taken from them in Mozambique and the boots they were promised never materialised.

The same three and one other were beaten by fellow terrorists to make them travel faster when they were moving through the bush.

Some of them said they believed the morale of the ZANLA terrorists was low but many men who wanted to return were afraid to do so because they were told by their commanders the security forces would kill them.

'Sky Shout'

Tapiwa Chimurenga said 14 men had died of exhaustion in the southeastern area of the country when they were moving in from Mozambique.

Jackson Mahondo, asked how he managed to surrender, said there had been a "sky shout" broadcast from an aircraft by the security forces and he had gone to an open area and given himself up.

On his future, he said: "I want to join the Government."

Another man said he had hidden his weapon and then given himself up at a UANC office.

Morari Mobasa said life in Mozambique was "very, very hard because there were so many diseases."

In his opening remarks, Brigadier Jacobs told the newsmen: "I would like to make the point that we do not kill terrorists who return, neither do we kill those who are captured.

"In fact, we assist them in every possible way we can."

After the Press conference ended the men mingled freely with reporters, chatting and smoking and giving individual interviews.

There is no restriction on their movements.

CSO: 4420

TERRORIST WAR CLAIMS 62 LIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] The war has claimed another 62 lives, including five members of the security forces and three European civilians, two of them elderly.

In a communique yesterday Combined Operations Headquarters reported the deaths in action of Guard Jonathan Mhondiwa, aged 26 and single, from the Marandellas district; Sapper Elliot Moyo and Sapper Raphael Nyoni, both aged 21, single, and from Bulawayo; Guard Sankley Benard, aged 26 and married, from the Bindura district; and Sapper Madala Boy Sibanda, aged 20 and married, with one child, from the Bulawayo district.

The communique also reports that last Sunday the body of Mr Solomon Pienaar Prinsloo, aged 65, who had been abducted by a terrorist gang from his home in the Gutu farming area on July 3, was found by security forces in the Gutu district.

Ambushed

On Monday morning a vehicle driven by Mr Johannes Gerhardus Cornelius Swanepoel, aged 26 and single, was ambushed by terrorists in the Odzi farming area. Mr Swanepoel and an employee, Mr Manuel Nyati, aged 40, were killed in the attack.

At about 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the body of Mr Abel Charles Jarvis, aged 78 and married, was found in the garden of his home at Sun Valley Plots in the Umtali farming area. He had been shot and the house had been ransacked.

Six black civilians were killed and two others were injured when the vehicle in which they were traveling detonated a terrorist landmine in the northern operational area. Another black civilian, identified as Mr Tony King, aged 20 and single, was murdered by terrorists in the Midlands operational area.

Security forces have killed 31 terrorists, three terrorist recruits, and 12 terrorist collaborators.

BRIEFS

SPENDING POLICY SLAMMED--Councillor Timothy Stamps (Salisbury) and Salisbury City Council was putting money into assets which would have doubtful use in the future. He was speaking during a discussion on a paper presented by Councillor R. Langley (Salisbury) on local government capital expenditure. Dr Stamps also attacked the Salisbury City Council's \$10,000,000 African housing project. He said the rooms of the houses were so small they could not take a three-piece suite. "Darwendale is another example of doubtful long-term use. It only provides the water needs of the city for 15 years or so, whereas the mortgage is over 50 years. This means we will be paying back money for 35 years," Dr Stamps said. "We are developing the New York City syndrome by borrowing more and more money then borrowing to pay back the interest." Mr Langley said the more that could be accomplished before costs went up, the better. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 3]

LGA PRESIDENT--Councillor Eric Hoyle of Bulawayo has been elected president of the Local Government Association. The new vice-president is the Mayor of Fort Victoria, Councillor Ron Scott-Rodger. It was decided at the conference to change the name to the Local Government Association of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Kariba Town Council was admitted as a member of the association. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 3]

ABDUCTIONS CRIPPLE MEDICAL SERVICES--The abduction of staff from the Marymount Mission hospital had crippled medical services in the area, aid workers said yesterday. About 50 workers and their families on the Jesuit-run mission station 20 km from the Mozambique border, disappeared on Wednesday night, reports Iana Reuter. Security forces who tracked them halfway to the border believe they were kidnapped by an external terrorist organisation. "There are now no medical facilities in the whole area. We used to send in a doctor on regular visits, but the mission is now empty and we have stopped that," an official of the International Committee of the Red Cross said. The Red Cross used the mission as a distribution point for maize and other foods in an area where food production has been severely hampered by the war and drought this year. Malnutrition is prevalent among patients at the 30-40 bed hospital. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 2]

FORESTRY LOSS--Damage by terrorists to two softwood sawmills contributed to the loss in 1977/78 on trading activities of the Rhodesia Forestry Commission of \$376,876, reports the chairman, Mr T. E. S. Goss, in the commission's annual report tabled in the House. Other contributing factors were: The restriction of activities as a result of the war; The continuation of inadequate selling prices of processed timber; And the need to write off timber stocks due to conversion losses and deterioration in quality. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 4]

TERRORISTS SURRENDER--A number of terrorists, including a section commander, have surrendered in the Repulse operational area in response to the Government's amnesty campaign. Announcing this yesterday, the Ministry of Information also said they would be interviewed and photographed today by local and international Pressmen at Fort Victoria. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 1]

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE CHALLENGED--The Local Government Association was to blame for not challenging Government interference which had eroded the independence of local authorities, Councillor Trevor Booth, chairman of Selukwe Town Council, said. The association "has never made a firm stand" against moves to erode its effectiveness. "Decision making, by legislation and decree, has moved from the Council Chamber to the Earl Grey Building, Salisbury. "Failure to challenge the Government at each insidious encroachment is the cause of the association's loss of effectiveness," he said. It was difficult to recall any achievement by the association in recent years other than its success in getting revenue from trading and vehicles licences transferred to local authorities, Mr Booth said. In his opinion the LGA's weakness lay in its structure: a composition of member councils whose budgets ranged from more than \$94 million at the top to \$250,000; and whose rateable property values ranged from \$636 million to \$2,300,000. Representation on the LGA executive committee was weighted according to size. The result was an unwieldy body that met, in the "august" atmosphere of the Salisbury City Council Chamber, "where all but the front bench sit in visual and acoustic obscurity". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Jul 79 p 5]

COMMUNIST-MADE ARMS CAPTURED--The Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Military Command has announced that large quantities of communist-made arms newly arrived in the country have been captured after clashes with terrorists in the western and northwestern operational areas. An official said that much of the equipment had been brought into the country in the past 3 or 4 days. The statement comes after the announcement yesterday that terrorists loyal to Lusaka based Joshua Nkomo were ignoring the 17-day cease-fire announced by Mr Nkomo during the visit by Queen Elizabeth to Zambia. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD]

ACCOR HITS OPEC--The chief executive of ACCOR, Mr James van Heerden, has hit out at the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries for its action in again boosting the price of crude oil on the world market. In a hard-hitting editorial in the ACCOR journal, COMMERCE, he says "a handful of not very well developed states have control over the one wasting asset. Mr van Heerden says the OPEC example has been seized on by the Third World primary producers "as a sort of divinely-inspired weapon against the greedy industrialised West. "The word 'cartel' is now respectable. The Third World countries seem to have swallowed the story that their lack of development and poverty is caused solely by the iniquity of the industrial world. "This, in spite of the fact that many of them were well on the way to prosperity under colonial rule." Adds Mr van Heerden: "The oil story has much to teach us about selfishness, lack of foresight and the danger of too many eggs in one basket but, more particularly, its great potential for destruction of both threatener and threatened." [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Jul 79 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--Fourteen terrorists and five collaborators have been killed for the loss of three members of the security forces. A Combined Operations Headquarters communique last night reported the deaths in action of Constable Ngwenya, married with one child, from the Plumtree area, and Police Reservist Sambulo, single, from the Victoria Falls area. Sergeant Raymond Beamish (23), single, from the Sipolilo district, has also died from wounds sustained in action. Sergeant Beamish was a former pupil at Guinea Fowl school. Terrorists have murdered four more civilians, including a seven-year-old, in the tribal areas. Two of the other three victims have been identified as a Mr Muradzi and Mr Kirrian. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 1] A farmer from the Penhalonga district, Mr Ian Derek Walter McGiles, was murdered by terrorists on Saturday, Combined Operations Headquarters reported last night. The communique said Mr McGiles, who was 31 and married with two children, was killed at about 11 p.m. on Saturday. No further details were given in the communique. On Sunday morning, two civilian passengers in a bus were fatally wounded and six others injured in an exchange of fire between terrorists and security forces in the western operational area. The communique said the security forces were approaching the bus in which terrorists were robbing the passengers, when the terrorists opened fire on the security men. Eight people were wounded in the resulting exchange of fire, two of them fatally. The dead have not yet been identified. The injured were evacuated to hospital by security forces. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 79 p 1]

GAS PRICE INCREASE--The price of bottled gas rose by a staggering 38,9c a kg last week. The increase follows the latest rise in petrol and diesel prices earlier this month. A 10 kg cylinder of gas, previously costing \$8,65, now retails at \$12,54. In June last year the cost was \$6,86. A 20 kg cylinder, previously costing \$17,30, now costs \$25,08. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 1]

STUDENTS BACKING TEACHERS--The Student Union of the University of Rhodesia has sent a signed petition pledging full support for protesting primary school teachers to the Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana. Speaking to about 300 students gathered to sign the petition on Friday, the president of the union, Mr Patrick Paradza, criticised the pay difference between long-serving primary school teachers and newly qualified teachers as a move intended to divide blacks. The union wanted to see equal salaries paid to teachers doing the same work, Mr Paradza said. The petition demanded an urgent response to the teachers' demand for fair pay scales. "They are not begging, nor are they demonstrating for a cause which anyone with sound judgment would argue against," the petition read. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 1]

TEACHERS CALLED UP--Thirty-five African teachers, the first to be conscripted in the Salisbury area under the National Service Act, were attested into the Police "B" Reserve yesterday. Chief Superintendent Trevor Wilson, Officer Commanding Police Reserve, Salisbury, said that once they had undergone medical examinations the men would be called up for training during the August school holidays. They would also do call-ups during school holidays, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Jul 79 p 1]

ZDP REJECTS ZANU ALLIANCE--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party led by Mr James Chikerema would not enter into any kind of alliance with the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU, Professor Stanlake Samkange, the ZDP's acting publicity secretary, said yesterday. Mr Samkange said his party would not align itself with ZANU either inside or outside Parliament. "If ZANU returns to Parliament and we find that on certain issues in Parliament our views coincide, we will be glad to vote together on these issues," he said. But there would be no question of a formal linkup or alliance. Iana quoted ZANU's publicity secretary, Mr James Dzvova yesterday as having said his party was "actively" considering teaming up with the ZDP to form a strong alliance to bring down Bishop Muzorewa's Government. Mr Dzvova said yesterday ZANU would decide whether or not to continue its boycott of Parliament after its case alleging "gross irregularities" in the general election was heard by the High Court on August 8. Iana reports that six more ZANU officials were detained by Police yesterday, a party spokesman said. Mr Dzvova said five were picked up in Gwelo and one was picked up in Salisbury. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Jul 79 p 1]

FARMERS UNION NAME CHANGE--The Rhodesia National Farmers' Union yesterday voted to change its name to the Commercial Farmers' Union of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The decision was taken at a council meeting held at the conclusion of the union's annual congress in Salisbury. Mr Denis Norman was re-elected president of the union and Mr David Spain was re-elected vice-president. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jul 79 p 4]

TREURNICHT DISCOUNTS EGLIN'S MODERATE ALLIANCE IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 79 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, yesterday warned Nationalists "not to be blinded" by the Opposition Leader, Mr Colin Eglin's prediction this weekend that South Africa's future lay with a Turnhalle-type alliance of South African moderates of all races and groups.

Dr Treurnicht said in an interview that Mr Eglin and his ideals for South Africa were all but moderate.

"Mr Eglin and his supporters are liberals and it is impossible for them to form the basis of a new dividing line in South African politics.

"The dividing line in South Africa politics in fact divides nationalism and liberalism," Dr Treurnicht said.

Addressing a Progressive Federal Party meeting at Fort Beaufort on Saturday Mr Eglin predicted that a powerful new political alliance of Black and White, like the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in South West Africa, would be formed in South Africa.

Mr Eglin predicted further that the "democratic alliance" would be initiated by a split in the National Party and like the DTA it would soon grow into a new power base in

the Republic.

He said he was clearly basing his hope for a new alliance on the evidence of a reappraisal taking place in the ranks of the National party itself.

He said political dividing lines for the 1980's were being drawn and would cut right across the old party political, language and even race lines.

Dr Treurnicht said it was again clear the official Opposition "is awaiting the appearance of a second Jan Smuts."

His first question to the PFP was who were the moderates they were referring to.

"I don't consider Mr Eglin and his party as moderates. I consider them as liberals and leftists."

"It is therefore not a choice between moderates and non-moderates, but a choice between nationalism and its consequences for South Africa and on the other side integration, which is the basis of PFP policy."

Dr Treurnicht said if Mr Eglin hoped to get a leading figure from the National Party to lead his envisaged moderate alliance he could tell him at this stage that he had "very little hope of getting such an alliance off the ground."

CSO: 4420

'THE CAPE TIMES' COMMENTS ON NEW ARMY OMBUDSMAN

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans/English 13 Jul 79 p 11

[Editorial: "SADF Means Business"]

[Text] The SA Defence Force has shown a commendable determination to stamp out ill-treatment of national servicemen by the creation of a special complaints office. It follows the uproar over a recent death in a detention barracks and carries all the hallmarks of the prime minister's swift administrative style. It is clear both from the announcement by General Magnus Malan and Tuesday night's television discussion that the army is aware how moral and the SADF's good name could be affected by a few unpleasant incidents and the complaints office, specifically there to deal with cases of maltreatment, is a positive response which will convince the public that the SADF means business. It is a major commitment to the principle that young men coming forward to serve their country shall not be subjected to ill-treatment by their own side. As General Malan put it: "Such abuse of authority is not tolerated in the SADF," and the military ombudsman in Pretoria is the visible reality backing the words. It is particularly reassuring to have a personal guarantee from the chief of staff personnel, Rear-Admiral R. A. Edwards, that no national serviceman complaining of ill-treatment will be victimized.

While welcoming a pioneering step in South African military history it should be added that there are two areas which must receive further attention: Heat intolerance is not something that can be readily identified and the acclimatization, procedures from the Chamber of Mines and the Israeli army may prove useful avenue for detailed study. Finally, if it is accepted that detention barracks in their present form have a role to play, the public will require assurances that the control regulations laid down for the running of these establishments are strictly applied. It is appreciated that guarantees of this nature are not easy to give, but a zealous policing of DB activity must be paramount. The public will, of course, be reassured to know that complaints may be lodged, but the essence of a successful operation must be to ensure that the set-up across the boards of national service is such that the necessity for investigations will fall away.

BRIEFS

HNP VIEWS ON NAMIBIA--The Herstigte Nasionale Party intended making National Party policies in SWA a priority issue in South Africa, especially in the coming by-elections, the chief secretary of the HNP, Mr Louis Stofberg, said yesterday. In a statement, Mr Stofberg said the HNP had fought the Vorster and Botha Governments' South West policies throughout and had predicted precisely the present undesirable state of affairs. The HNP's decision to make National Party policies on SWA a priority issue was not being done for party political considerations, but to give the Whites of South Africa an object lesson in the moving away from discrimination to forced integration. "The policy of moving away from discrimination which is today the motivation of the Government's deeds in South Africa, is precisely the same as the pious pretences and false reassurances which had been forced on the Whites of SWA by the National Party and which now appears to be disguised Prog policy." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 79 p 3]

'THE NATION' STAFF FIRING--Johannesburg, Thursday--The African opinion weekly, the NATION, sacked its entire editorial staff yesterday. Editor Gavin Robson today said he and the seven other editorial staff members were served notice saying they were fired and telling them to collect their salaries for July and August. "This does not come as a surprise to us, the management wanted us all to close down the edition published in English in Johannesburg and move to Durban and start putting the paper out in the Zulu language. We refused to do this," Mr Robson said. The paper is owned by a company called Isizwe-Sechaba, a subsidiary of the Inkatha Cultural Movement of Zulu. "We wrote a joint letter to Chief Buthelezi at the time telling him that English was the best language to report the facts of apartheid to the widest audience possible. Mr Robson and his staff today issued a statement saying they would protest to the International Federation of Journalists and the black Writers Association of South Africa [WASA]. In the past, several issues of the NATION were banned by the racist authorities and in recent weeks the journalists at the paper refused to work in protest at the bannings. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jul 79 p 3]

GOVERNMENT STOCK ISSUES--Pretoria: The Treasury announced here recently that the subscription lists for its current short-term and long-term Government stock issues, due to close on July 10, had been closed with immediate effect. The reason given for the closing for the lists was that an amount which was now more than adequate for the purposes of sound exchequer financing had already been obtained. "Although it was originally announced that the subscription lists would only be closed early in the event of the amount of almost R500m to be redeemed being exceeded. The Treasury cannot in the first instance use the whole amount to best advantage now and secondly considers it necessary in the present economic climate to increase the liquidity of the market. Excluding amounts in transit, an amount of just less than R400m has already been received (approximately R26m for the three-year loan and some R132m for the 25 year loan). As the public debt commissioners have contributed some R91m new money towards the issue, almost R200m will therefore be added to the market," the statement said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Jul 79 p 5]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The Consumer Price Index (base, April 1970 = 100) for all income groups stood at 239.5 in June compared with 236.8 in May and 211.0 in June last year, according to figures released in Pretoria today by the Department of Statistics. This represents an increase of 1.1 percent compared with May, and 13.5 percent compared with June last year. The main factors contributing to the increase were increases in the price of food, clothing and footwear, housing, furniture and equipment, household costs and public transport. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jul 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER: UGANDA NOT TAKING ORDERS FROM NYERERE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 15 Jul 79 p 4

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Otema Alimadi, in Nairobi, by John Esibi]

[Text] Question: Following the overthrow of Idi Amin, there have been persistent reports from Kampala that worse atrocities are now being committed, can you explain the background to such reports?

Answer: It is not true that there is a spate of mass killings in Uganda. However it is true that there have been incidents in isolation of which I cannot explain as the Ministry of Internal Affairs is still investigating the matter to establish what is happening. There have never been mass killings in Uganda worse than those which took place during Amin's regime.

One thing which has to be taken into account is that not all of Amin's men have been arrested. They, including Amin himself, are still at large and could be they are the people who are responsible for this.

Question: Since Amin and his men are still at large, is the government concerned that he (Amin) might sneak back into the country and eventually take over the government?

Answer: No. We have ended Amin's reign of terror, We have no fear at all. We have no fear that Amin will ever dare rise to power let alone being seen on the streets of Kampala. A lot of effort is being made to identify those who were connected with Amin, particularly those who served in the notorious State Research Bureau.

Victimizing

The government decided some time ago that there would be no "witch hunting" en masse, victimising people because they belonged to Amin's tribe. If you want to implement the rule of law, which we have vowed to commit ourselves to, it is not easy to identify those people that were connected with Amin.

But, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is working hard to expose and to bring to book all those who were responsible for the atrocities which took place during Amin's regime.

The Ministry for Internal Affairs is committed to identifying these individuals without causing alarm and despondency among members of the public. It would be unthinkable to arrest people on mere suspicion without concrete evidence.

Question: During the short spell you served under President Yusuf Lule, it was claimed that you, Mr. Alimadi went around trying to convince the world how wrong Amin was and also to ensure extradition of the former dictator back to Uganda. Are you still charged with the same mission under President Binaisa's government and, if you are, how far have you gone with this particular assignment?

Answer: Personally I never said that I had an assignment to seek the extradition of Amin back to Uganda. That was the assumption of the public. I had and still have so many things of importance other than just looking for Amin. However, we cannot discount the interest the government has in Amin if it could get him back to Uganda to answer the charges awaiting him. Amin has never been my pre-occupation. My pre-occupation has been and still is, diplomatic contact.

Question: According to the Chief of Defence Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel David Oyite-Ojok, he has vowed "never to rest until I track down Amin and bring him back to Uganda." Is he acting officially when he says that publicly?

Answer: I would be very happy if he did and I wish him luck.

Question: Let us now turn to President Lule. You served as Foreign Minister in this short-lived government, can you tell us exactly what happened to him? Was he overthrown or democratically removed from office?

Answer: I was in London when it happened. But what happened is simple. He did not consult the National Consultative Council which is a watchdog in the absence of Parliament. The Council insisted that it must ratify all the political appointments (not Civil Service appointments). The council insisted on this because at the Moshi conference more than 20 different political groups were brought together to form a united Uganda National Liberation Front. So the Council felt that it was not being consulted on this issue of political appointments.

So the Council convened a meeting which was also attended by the former President at which members passed a democratic vote of no confidence in him (President Lule),

Question; But some people have argued that what actually took place was nothing short of a coup.

Answer: No. It wasn't a coup. They simply democratically elected him President at the Moshi conference. It was on the same democratic principle that the Council passed a vote of no confidence in him and elected a new President.

Question: It took a long time for the new President to re-appoint you as Foreign Minister, can you explain why it took President Binaisa such a long time to give you back your portfolio?

Answer: I didn't ask President Binaisa why it took time. As a matter of fact I did not take it for granted that I would be given back the portfolio of Foreign Affairs because the President has a right to appoint his own ministers. So when I was re-appointed to be Minister for Foreign Affairs, I simply accepted it without asking what might have taken place.

Question: You might say that President Binaisa has the prerogative to appoint and sack his own ministers, whereas many people outside Uganda are not convinced of that. Many people think that the President of Uganda has from time to time to take orders from President Nyerere in Dar. That is precisely what brought about Lule's fall. Don't you agree with this?

Answer: I can assure you that Uganda Presidents don't take orders from President Nyerere as the world would like to believe.

Question: What about these frequent consultations we hear of? Why should a President of a sovereign state such as Uganda be required to fly to Dar es Salaam from time to time? For what purpose are such consultations? And in whose interests are they?

Answer: Tanzania was our ally during the struggle to remove Idi Amin from power. Its troops are still in Uganda. So at the moment it is quite inevitable that we discuss problems affecting our two countries. I have attended two of these consultations and all I can tell you is that at such meetings all we do is just to discuss our common problems as they relate to the struggle, and thereafter the economic and political stability of Uganda.

Dictating

Never at any moment can I recall hearing the Tanzanian President dictating to any of the Ugandan Presidents that "this is what I want you to do." Never have I heard or even seen that happen.

There have been some misinterpretations here and abroad that Tanzanians were not keen on our approach towards the good relations between us (Uganda) and Kenya. I would like to assure you that this is absolutely wrong. On the contrary, Tanzania has always maintained that it is important that Uganda and Kenya should maintain good relations. Tanzania has never done or said anything to hinder the cordial relations between Uganda and Kenya.

Question: Tanzania, so it is understood, is in the process of phasing out some of the troops from Uganda. Could you tell us how many troops will be left in Uganda and for how long?

Answer: This is a bit technical. What I can tell you is that definitely we shall need the services of Tanzania troops for a period to train our own troops. It is important to note that it is the Uganda government that has asked the Tanzanian authorities to do this in our own interest.

Question: Political observers have analysed the current internal conflict in Uganda concluding that part of it has been bred by tribal sentiments. They say that those people currently opposed to President Binaisa's government are in fact by and large from the Baganda tribe. Are you of the same opinion, Mr Alimadi?

Answer: No. The present President is a Muganda. Therefore I dismiss this claim of tribal sentiments in Uganda.

Question: What of the fears from other quarters that the ousted President Lule, having finally been freed to go to wherever he wishes last week from Dar es Salaam, might get involved with the clique opposed to the present regime and start putting pressure from outside? Does Binaisa's government fear this as well?

Answer: No, I wouldn't like to anticipate what Prof. Lule might or might not do. So I would rather wait and see what will happen.

Question: Political pundits also still think that the issue of former President Milton Obote will remain a problem for Uganda for a long time for as long as Obote's future hasn't been solved. Do you agree with this, and by the way what role would you, as a Minister, recommend for Obote in Uganda today?

Answer: Ugandans do not minimise or even forget the role played by Dr. Obote during the early days of the country's political history. I do not think that there is any problem connected with Dr. Obote as a person. He is free to come back to Uganda, but not as an ordinary Ugandan like me. He has been a President. He played a leading role in bringing that country together and eventually achieving its independence. People are still remembering what he did for them.

We have said, and we will continue saying this, that Dr. Obote is free to return and the nation will assign him any duty it chooses. But I discount any claims that he is a problem for Uganda.

Question: But is it true that President Nyerere, a close friend of Dr. Obote, has on many occasions tried to persuade either former President Lule or President Binaisa to give Dr. Obote a Cabinet post?

Answer: I don't know anything about that. If it ever happened then it did without my notice.

Question: At what point of time in Uganda's transition period do you see Dr. Obote returning home? Do you see that happening before or after the planned national elections?

Answer: I can't tell you anything about that either as this is an administrative matter. They have to arrange for his residence, arrange for his security, etc. But I can assure you he will be most welcome at home.

Question: The time table right now is that elections will be held within a period of two years. Since the present problem in Uganda would appear to hinge on political leadership, would the present regime be prepared to allow elections sooner than that so that Ugandans can democratically elect their President?

Answer: Oh yes. We will set all the machinery in motion. For instance, we now have an Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Commission appointed. Then when everything is ready it will be upon the people of Uganda and not the business of the present government to choose who will be the leader of Uganda.

Question: You are on your way to Monrovia to attend the OAU Council of Ministers meeting and subsequently the OAU Heads of State summit. Do you think your President will travel to Monrovia and attend the summit?

Answer: At the time I left Uganda, I hadn't been advised of this.

Question: But is there any possibility of him attending?

Answer: Yes.

CSO: 4420

CLANDESTINE ANTI-BINAISA MOVEMENTS FORMED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jul 79 pp 1, 24

[Text]

TWO clandestine movements — Mau Mau and Chama cha Mapinduzi — have been formed in Uganda to topple the government headed by President Godfrey Binaisa.

In a circular letter headed "*Hekima ni Uhuru*", sent from "Ndeebe", Kampala General Headquarters, the two movements issued an ultimatum to the Ugandan National Liberation Front government to meet their demands by July 30. They warned that they would otherwise "wreck the establishment".

The two movements claimed that there had been unrest in Uganda, arbitrary arrests and killings and that the people were suppressed under the rule of the gun.

"The Mau Mau and CCM (Chama cha Mapinduzi) will be the last to accept this kind of policy and are prepared to fight it... We will fight until the last man," the document said.

The document, signed by the secretary of the two movements,

Mr. R. Kizito, was dated June 26, 1979. It stated that a meeting attended by 327 members of the CCM and Mau Mau "the seekers of peace, concrete national unity, harmony and tranquility", had resolved to fight the national division "which has just taken place after a brief rest of only two months".

They resolved that "unless our demands are met by July 30, 1979, we will wreck heaven upon earth until such time as the divisionists realise that a spirit of reconciliation as a gesture of national unity is inevitable".

The document stated that Mau Mau will be the striking force while the CCM will organise publicity, political propaganda, research, guidance, financial arrangements, contact with the outside world and supply of arms and ammunition.

The movements demanded that:

• A meeting be called in Dar es Salaam by President Nyerere at which three parties would be represented. The three would be UNLF (10 people), CCM and Mau Mau (six people), former Uganda President Yusuf Lule and two of his people.

• That during a two-year transitional period, Nyerere be

chairman of the UNLF and the present President of Uganda be the vice-chairman.

• Actions by the vice-chairman which did not represent the interests of the UNLF or the National Consultative Council (NCC) should be referred to the chairman of the UNLF for consideration.

• The chairman of the UNLF should not be removed, except after the results of the general election at the end of the two years. Any resolution by the NCC to remove the vice-chairman should be submitted to the chairman and no decision made by him until after 21 days following the date of submission.

• The chairman of the UNLF should address the NCC and the UNLA at least once every 11 months.

The movements warned charity organisations and donating nations to stop their financial, technical and material aid to Uganda on July 30 if their demands were not met.

Organisations which continued to give aid could place their representatives and their nationals in Uganda in jeopardy, the document warned.

The movements claimed that 80 people had been killed when security forces opened fire on to demonstrators on June 21, when anti-government demonstrators flooded through the streets of Kampala.

They claimed that the overall number of casualties in five days had risen to 217 killed and 700 injured during subsequent rioting.

Meanwhile, four Ugandan religious leaders have sent an open letter to President Binaisa urging him to reduce crime and lift the ban on demonstrations and public meetings.

The letter dated July 9, 1979, was signed by the Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi and Boga-Zaire, Rev. Silvanus G. Wani, Chief Kadhi of Uganda Sheikh K. Mulumba, Bishop of Uganda Orthodox Church Theodorus Nankyama and Archbishop of Kampala Emanuel Cardinal R. Nsubuga.

The letter detailed complaints received by the three heads from the members of their churches and passes them on "for the meditation and reaction of the government".

On the "insecurity" in Uganda, the Church leaders said: "Members of the liberation army have diverted from the objectives of the Front and are acting in no better way than the soldiers in the former regime.

"They are killing people and robbing people's property almost every night throughout the country. The soldiers and other criminals who are taking advantage of the present unrest in the country, are breaking into people's homes etc. . . . To everybody's dismay, the situation is getting worse than before," the letter said.

The Church leaders made several suggestions to the government.

- They called for the publication of the Moshi Conference resolutions.

- They urged clarification of the relationship between the Moshi resolutions and the Ugandan constitution.

- They called on the government to at once bring the Consultative Council to full strength ensuring fair representation of the people.

- They called for much more discipline from the members of the armed forces.

UGANDA

FORMER FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER: I'M GLAD I GOT OUT

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 3 Jun 79 pp 4, 9

[Interview with former Minister of Foreign Affairs Wanume Kibedi, in Nairobi week of 27 May, by Joseph Karimi]

[Text] Mr. Wanume Kibedi, 38, a lawyer by profession, was the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Uganda under Idi Amin between 1971 and 1973, when he resigned in protest against Amin's policies and fled to Europe. He was interviewed in Nairobi last week by Joseph Karimi, Deputy News Editor of the NATION.

Question: What are your feelings now that you are heading back home?

Answer: Oh! I am happy. The day I set my feet in Uganda will be the happiest day in my life.

Question: Mr. Kibedi, you were once one of the Cabinet Ministers in the toppled regime of Idi Amin. Why did you leave the country?

Answer: I resigned in 1973, as a Government Minister. I was Minister for Foreign Affairs, but I was disgusted by what Amin was doing to the people of Uganda.

Question: When you left Uganda, there were rumours that Amin was trying to undermine you and there were rumours of an assault. Are these rumours true or did you just leave Uganda quietly?

Answer: I passed through Nairobi in 1973. The reason is that I found myself in a very awkward situation in Amin's government because I didn't agree with what he was doing to the country. The country was disorganised and he wanted to expel all the Luos from Uganda. When I was in New York Amin issued a statement saying that the people of Uganda had asked him to expel all the Luos and Rwandese refugees. When I returned I told him that he could not do that.

Then I discovered that he was planning to liquidate me, so I left. I did not leave the country because I was afraid of losing my position but because I did not like whatever was going on.

Question: When did you join Amin's government?

Answer: I joined the government in 1971 soon after the coup (January 25, 1971). I left Uganda in February, 1973. I stayed here in Kenya for some weeks to enable my wife and children in Uganda to leave the country. As soon as they had joined me, I wrote Amin a letter of resignation.

Question: Do you know whether he received the letter?

Answer: He received it because when I was still in Nairobi he sent me delegates who asked me to go back.

Question: Did Amin ever make any efforts to contact you?

Answer: Yes, he phoned when I was here in Nairobi and he was told that I wasn't around.

Question: You think that he was afraid you would expose him to the outside world?

Answer: Yes. He knew what my feelings were about what was going on in Uganda and I had talked to him about these things quite frankly. In 1974 I wrote an open letter to him in which I talked in great detail about the misrule that he had imposed on Uganda, the killings that were going on and economic mismanagement of the country.

This letter was copied to the United Nations, all African countries, all missions abroad and the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva. As a result they made an unofficial document which they submitted to the United Nations.

Question: During your time, there wasn't much killing in Uganda, but some of the earliest victims like the Chief Justice (Kuwunuka) were killed during this period. Was there any discussion in the Cabinet to the effect that so and so must die?

Answer: No! Amin didn't discuss such a thing with anybody. These sort of killings, like that one of Kiwanuka, and many others were carried out by Amin and his thugs. He gave them direct orders. These people were not under any Minister. They went to him for orders. Even my own uncle, Mr. Shaban Nkutu, who had been a Minister in Obote's government, was murdered at this time. I asked Amin about the killing and he said that Nkutu was associating himself with guerrillas.

These are the sort of atrocities we went through as Ministers in Amin's government although in public we seemed as if we were enjoying ourselves and supported whatever was going on. Privately we were trying to bring some sense into him and I know that in many instances we succeeded in a limited way.

When he said he was going to expel all the Asians, I told him that as far as Ugandan Asians were concerned, they were Ugandans like everybody else, and he could not expel them. But he said..."They must go!" But when I left the country in February, 1973, he was sending delegations to India, Pakistan and other countries to get the same people back to do the jobs they had abandoned.

Question: Was the decision to expel Asians a unilateral decision or was it a Cabinet decision?

Answer: There was no Cabinet in Uganda. In fact it is just a joke to talk about a Cabinet. This was announced at a public rally by Amin at Tororo.

I had to say something about this, as I was the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I had to wiggle out of the situation without giving away my Head of State.

Question: Amin is your brother-in-law?

Answer: He was. He is no longer my brother-in-law. When I left my elder sister, Mama Mariam, was living with him. But as soon as I had left he took all the children from her and cut her links with the outside world. A year later he dismissed her together with two other wives.

Question: You think the strain in the relationship between her and Amin was provoked by your reactions to the activities of the government?

Answer: Yes, because when I resigned, I didn't keep quiet and Amin reacted very bitterly against my family.

My family suffered greatly under Amin's rule but I know many Ugandan families suffered also.

Question: You mean Amin tried to victimise the families of the people who had been very close to him?

Answer: Yes. There is no doubt about it because my sister was placed under house arrest and the next time that she saw him, was when he summoned her to be told that he was expelling her. All the brothers that I had in Uganda lost their jobs. My mother was imprisoned and my sister who had been married to him was arrested when she tried to leave the country.

My father was also harassed in many ways. At the end of 1977, when he was lying in bed at Mulago Hospital seriously sick, Amin arranged his photographs to be taken and they were shown on television. My father was shocked by this act and he ran away from hospital before he was fully recovered and died five days later. We hope that Uganda will never go through such a thing again.

Question: What happened to your sister? Did she manage to escape?

Answer: Yes, she managed to escape. She is in England now.

Question: Where did you go to after sending in your resignation?

Answer: I went to various countries. I was here for some time. I then went to Ethiopia, Somalia and France, because I knew that Amin's agents were hunting me. When the agents lost track of my whereabouts, I went to England where I studied law. I was a lecturer for a year--and in 1975 I set up my own practice as a solicitor in London and I have been running that practice up to now. My family is living there.

Question: You are going back home to pave the way for a comeback?

Answer: Yes. You Kenyans have never experienced what we have gone through. Therefore, when we hear that Amin is no longer in power this sounds like a wild dream come true.

After hearing such news the first thing that we think about is just to go home, and decide whatever you plan to do afterwards.

Question: President Lule is not a stranger to you?

Answer: No, but I won't claim that I know him closely or anything like that. I know him and I have spoken with him. I also know that he was the principal and later Vice-Chancellor of Makerere University.

Question: Are you looking forward to meeting him (Lule) again and perhaps he has a job lined up for you?

Answer: No, I must make it clear that there is no such promise. I am going back to Uganda just like all the other Ugandans who are returning home. My going back is not connected with anything like a job. I want to see my family that is still living there and do whatever I can to serve the nation in any capacity, either in the public service or private business.

Question: You are a lawyer and Uganda needs lawyers. Do you think they will make you a judge?

Answer: I won't start campaigning for a job or anything like that. You know, the appointment of judges is the prerogative of the President.

Question: What is your opinion about some of your friends and colleagues who stayed on longer than you in Amin's government, people like Bob Astles?

Answer: Although Bob Astles is now well known for his notoriety when I was in Uganda, he was almost quite unknown. I don't remember meeting him or talking to him at all. He came into prominence much, much later. I think it was 1975 when Amin made him an advisor and a major.

Question: Did you know him yourself?

Answer: I knew him casually. He is the sort of man who throws his weight around, so he gets known. However, the accusations that have been made against him are serious, and I think that he must be taken to court to answer these charges.

As to the other people who stayed on, my feelings are reflected by the fact that I left in 1973. Amin did not dismiss or threaten me. I was as secure as anybody could be under Amin's rule, but I was so disgusted with the regime that I had. Those who stayed on were not threatened to do so.

Question: In your opinion did these people, who may now be extradicted from Kenya to Uganda, play a role in putting the affairs of Uganda into chaos?

Answer: Basically, I think, Amin is responsible for whatever went on in Uganda because he sought no advice from his Ministers. He wanted to do everything including things he knew nothing about. In terms of any particular individual, I would say that if any accusations have been made against any particular individual, he or she should be given a chance to answer these charges in a court of law.

Question: How did Amin manage to survive for all those years?

Answer: He had his supporters and employed mercenary soldiers from Southern Sudan. He survived through brute force, nothing else.

Question: Do you have any guilty conscience over having participated in Amin's government?

Answer: No, because in 1971 and 1972, the situation was quite different from what happened later on. And you must not forget that at that time, Amin had many friends in many parts of the world, even inside Uganda.

During this period he went to England and even dined with Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham. He was also received by the Presidents of France, Italy and Germany. He also went to the United Nations, the Vatican and here in Kenya, he was met by the late President Jomo Kenyatta. This is the thing,

in England right now nobody can ever dream that Amin will ever go there. When Prince Charles came here--during Mzee's funeral--he refused to shake hands with Amin and yet in 1971, he was in Buckingham's Palace good books and was received by the Queen in style. So, you have got to look at the situation deeply.

Personally, as soon as I knew that Amin had seriously embarked on a policy of eliminating and exterminating the people of Uganda, I knew there was no choice left as an honest man than to leave his government.

I am sure that if I had hanged on until now, there was no way I could think of going back to Uganda, or come to Kenya.

Question: Amin was very close to Islamic states. Was he a Muslim before he took over power or did he become a Muslim later on to tap the petrol dollar?

Answer: He has always been a Muslim, but later on, he used religion to get cash from the Arabs.

Question: What do you think of Obote coming back to power?

Answer: Obote is a Ugandan and I think that all Ugandans are looking forward to the general elections. Therefore, if Obote contests the elections and wins, that will be a good thing, because that will be the choice of the people.

Question: And what would you say of Tanzania?

Answer: The role that Tanzania played in the liberation of Uganda was tremendous and we are very, very grateful to her. There is no doubt that if Tanzania had not worked as closely as it did with the liberation forces of Uganda, Amin would still be in power today.

CSO: 4420

FORMER PRESIDENT LULE CRITICIZES TANZANIA

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Jul 79 pp 4, 5

[Interview with former Ugandan President Prof Yusufu Lule, in Nairobi the week of 15 July, by John Esibi]

[Text] Question: You have stated that you still regard yourself as President of Uganda, and on the other hand President Nyerere has been pestering you to renounce the Presidency, a demand you said you resisted. Can you throw a bit of light on this struggle between you and Dr. Nyerere?

Answer: Your guess is as good as mine. I was surprised all along that I should have been asked to make a statement to that effect. President Nyerere did explain later on that if I renounced the Presidency then it would help to settle people's minds in Uganda. In other words, if they knew that I had voluntarily resigned from the Office of President, then the support that he was giving me would melt away.

Question: Many people tend to think that "tricks" which eventually forced you out of office were hatched right at the beginning of the Moshi conference. Can you now explain the circumstances leading to the preparation of this conference?

Answer: I only arrived in Tanzania in the middle of all those discussions that had been taking place. I understood that there had been a meeting here in Nairobi, attended by a number of people from different parts of Africa and from the US. They then decided that there should be a conference in Tanzania and so they asked the Tanzanian authorities to allow them to meet in Moshi.

At that particular time, both Nyerere and Obote were in the process of organising their own conference. The idea, I think was the Obote should try to widen his political base. So when I arrived in Tanzania, these discussions were going on as to whether they (Nyerere and Obote) should allow their meeting to go on in Dar es Salaam or whether to allow the Moshi conference to take place.

I was personally in favour of the conference organised by the Ugandans themselves. And so when I was asked for my opinion, I expressed myself in support of the conference organised by the Ugandans which turned out to be the Moshi conference.

Question: Having attended the Moshi conference, Prof. Lule, do you remember delegates defining the powers and limitations of the National Consultative Council? Did they pass a resolution to the effect that the council would have overriding powers?

Answer: The Consultative Council, as I understood it at the Moshi conference, was to become a body to be consulted by the Executive Committee on a number of matters. It must also be taken into account that during the Moshi conference, the war was in progress. It was not immediately known for how long it would take place, and whether in fact we were going to win the war against Idi Amin.

The job of the Executive Committee was, at that time, to coordinate the war efforts (which some of us thought would take over two years) and that if Kampala finally fell, the Executive Committee was to form the government. As it turned out, Kampala fell much sooner than had been expected. So there was no other meeting of the Consultative Council before we all moved to Kampala to form the Government.

Question: We do know that following the formation of your Government, you were sworn in under the 1967 Republican Constitution which gives powers to the Executive President to do what he wishes in regard to his political appointments. On the other hand, we also know that the Consultative Council required and still requires the President of Uganda to "clear" all such matters with the council. Was this not a clear contradiction?

Answer: You must remember that at that time we were talking about these two organs, the Consultative Council and the Executive Committee. We were not talking about the Government. I think the idea of government was a very remote one while still at the Moshi conference.

Therefore it was not discussed at the Moshi conference which Constitution should be taken into account. However, when we eventually arrived in Kampala, it was necessary to have a legal basis lest some of our actions be tested later in courts. I asked for advice, and my Attorney-General advised me that we must take over powers under the 1967 Constitution. Once we did that I assumed all the powers hitherto conferred upon the President.

Question: Soon after you assumed Executive powers as President of the country, did it occur to you that the Chairman of the Consultative Council had, in fact, extra powers to question some of your actions as President?

Answer: At the Moshi conference, delegates appointed a Constitution Committee of four to five people to draw up the new Constitution. They produced a draft, which was drastically amended by the Consultative Committee in Kampala and produced a new Constitution which defined all the powers. But I think all that they have now done is to tamper with the original draft and produce their own Constitution conferring upon themselves all the powers they now say they have. And this happened in Kampala but not at Moshi.

Question: So all these events, Prof. Lule, summarise one important thing. That is, you as President of Uganda never in fact had the prerogative powers that other Presidents have?

Answer: I had the powers.

Question: But did you try to exercise such powers if you had them?

Answer: I tried to exercise the powers, but I think there were certain constraints. I think that when I was asked in Moshi to form the Government, I had not studied the Constitution. I did not know what my powers were. When I eventually formed the Government, there was considerable and consistent interference in this process by President Nyerere.

President Nyerere insisted that four to five people should be included in my Government, and he disqualified quite a number of names I originally had included in the Cabinet. In other words, I wasn't quite free to choose the people I wanted to have in my Cabinet.

In fact my first proposal of Cabinet Minister had to be scrutinised by President Nyerere, who slashed out several names, reason being given as "these are not friends of Tanzania," "these are enemies of Dr Obote" and "these are sharks and therefore do not qualify to be Cabinet Ministers."

The term "shark" in the Tanzanian definition means mafuta mengi (people who have made money and must not be in the Government). All these people were being disqualified one by one until I was left with very few. I had to appoint only 15 people to the Cabinet hoping to name some later when I would eventually move to Kampala thinking I would be free.

Question: What is the role of a Tanzanian "resident Minister" based in Kampala, and did you also allow this during your term as President of Uganda?

Answer: The Tanzanian "resident Minister" in Kampala represents the interests of the Tanzanian Government in Uganda. It is almost like having a President appointing a High Commissioner or a Governor in a particular country.

The "resident Minister" was and still is in daily contact with our Ministers and members of the Council. He relays information between both sides as far as the two countries' interests are concerned. During my term of office, the "resident Minister" was there to monitor what was going on, to direct what was required to be done from Dar.

Question: Do we hear it correctly that Dar es Salaam required you as President to have all the staff employed at Kampala State House from Tanzania?

Answer: That is correct. Leave alone that, the communication system at Kampala State House was under the control of Tanzanians. They monitored all telephone calls which went out or came in. They controlled all telex messages around us.

They even went further to suggest to me that we should have secretaries from Tanzania. I refused this explaining we had more secretaries in Uganda than they have in Tanzania. Not only this, Tanzanians also brought in a team of hotel managers, and we thought that we were much more versed in that field than they so again we resisted that move too.

Question: Does this therefore explain that far from the original motive of the Tanzanians to assist Ugandans to expel Amin, they wanted to eventually colonise the Ugandan people?

Answer: Originally we (Ugandans) were very grateful to the Tanzanians for assisting us to remove Amin from power. But obviously, as it later turned out the Tanzanians seemed to have ulterior motives.

They wanted to turn Uganda into a satellite state which eventually they have managed to do. They wanted to see Uganda develop into a socialist state, something they openly discussed in our presence. They wanted the transport system in both countries integrated. Today Uganda is being administered by the Tanzanian Army. So there was a lot more than just the original motive of liberating Uganda.

Question: By the way, who is supposed to foot the bill being incurred by the Tanzanian Army in Uganda?

Answer: We do not know exactly who paid for the costs of the war, but it is now quite clear that the Ugandan Government is required to foot the bill incurred by the continued presence of the Tanzanian Army in Uganda. They argue that their army is there to maintain law and order and therefore we are required to pay for the costs.

As a matter of fact I protested against this at one stage in Mwanza, to maintain this army for more than six months, knowing fully well how bad our economy was and still is.

You will be surprised to note that during the month of June alone, the bill for army maintenance totalled Sh. 120 million and we paid that to them. And so if the same rate has to be maintained for the rest of this year, you only have to calculate how much money Uganda will eventually be paying to Tanzania. We just cannot afford that.

Apparently the army isn't that good. The soldiers continue looting and raping. It is a conquering army and behaves just like one.

Question: Let us turn to the so-called numerous "consultative" meetings the Ugandan President frequently is required to hold with Dr. Nyerere. By whom are they called?

Answer: Uganda supposedly is being administered by Tanzania. You are there as an "agent" for the Government of Tanzania. And if and when things go wrong, you (the President) are the one to be summoned to appear before the President of Tanzania. The "Big Brother" summons the "Small Boys" to attend most of these meetings, if not all.

Question: It is known that between 1969 and 1970 you personally came to a collision with the then Head of State, Dr. Milton Obote. Do you think that the incident could still be taken as a grudge and that he (Dr. Obote) merely used it to persuade his friend Dr. Nyerere to frustrate you?

Answer: I am not quite sure whether that is the case. When Obote and I disagreed on a number of things, and finally he kicked me out of Makerere as Vice-Chancellor, I immediately accepted the fact and forgot all about it. What is a fact is that soon after I was fired, it did not take more than 36 hours before I was in another job, so I didn't care much.

And later on when I was working for the Commonwealth Secretariat, Obote (still Head of State) met me in Singapore during that fateful Commonwealth Heads of State summit. When he arrived there he said I was one man he had wanted to meet, and I gladly met him in Singapore. We discussed a number of things, and finally I even saw him off at the airport, in his capacity still as Head of State. Since then I have maintained a friendly attitude with Obote.

Question: Would you have been prepared to offer Obote a job in your Government?

Answer: Well, when I was asked by his friend, Nyerere, to offer Obote a job in my Government, I said to both of them to give me time to consult with people in Uganda. It didn't occur to me that a man of Obote's stature (once a President in Uganda) could have wanted to be given a job in a Government which had hardly completed two months in office.

Question: Having been collegemates, Prof. Lule, did it ever occur to you that President Nyerere would treat you the way he did?

Answer: I always knew him as a good friend of mine. I never knew the other side of the coin until I actually got on to the plane on my way out of Uganda via Dar es Salaam, when I finally knew him well enough politically. That was the time I knew Nyerere as a politician, as a Head of State commanding me to do things I just couldn't imagine.

Question: What actually transpired between you and him during your two-week ordeal in Dar es Salaam?

Answer: I was not tortured. I was required to sign a statement renouncing any claim I had to the Presidency of Uganda. I was required to say that I recognise the changes that have taken place in Uganda, and that I supported Binaisa's Government. I was also required to say that I support the continued presence of Tanzanian troops in Uganda, and to all these I said no.

Later on Nyerere himself approached me and we sat at a table in a room. He told me: "If you don't do all these we are asking you to do, it means that you, Lule, are at war with the government of Tanzania."

I said to him that couldn't be the case, as I had no personal army to fight the Tanzanian government. He urged that since they had given us the guns and other weapons, and since Tanzania's army still is in Uganda, I will hold you responsible should anything happen to my troops there.

He left the room annoyed and slammed the door behind him. I had never seen him before in that mood. But I just relaxed and cooled down. Soon after that incident, security guards around me were intensified, and the whole communications link with me was cut off completely. I had known Nyerere as a man with a permanent smile on his face, but not like this.

Question: All this taken into account, Prof. Lule, what then would you prescribe as the political remedy for Uganda's present situation?

Answer: I would immediately prescribe that the Tanzanian troops get out of Uganda before they finally wreck the country. The longer they stay, the less the recovery of the economy of Uganda, taking into account the nature of looting and destruction of property that is being caused by their army.

Once that is met, then I would immediately suggest that there should be elections in Uganda so that the people can democratically elect leaders of their choice.

Question: If elections were to be held today, would you be among the candidates, and for what office?

Answer: If I feel that I have support from the people of Uganda, I would of course come forward. I believe, I do have support from the people of Uganda and if they need my service I would be ready. Of course again this depends very much on how soon the government there would permit formation of political parties and how soon elections would be held.

Let me at this juncture discount claims to the effect that I only enjoy support from people within the Buganda region. Far from it, all along in the past, as the record will prove, I have lived above so-called tribal sentiments. The people who support me have held demonstrations in all regions in Uganda. Perhaps the fact that more action has been centred around Kampala (the capital) where the international journalists are based, should not be used to mean that only the Baganda people support me.

Question: How do you keep abreast of events now that you are out of Uganda?

Answer: They know fully well that I am with them and I will stand with them come what may, ready to serve them any time in whatever capacity they may want me to.

Question: Do you see the present Tanzania "involvement" in Uganda's internal affairs affecting Kenya's position economically?

Answer: As you know, trade between Tanzania and Kenya has been effectively cut off by the sealing of the border. If the economy of Uganda and that of Tanzania is eventually integrated, as it is feared will happen, then it of course means that the Common Market between the three sister neighbouring countries will no longer be there.

In the event, I would not be surprised to see the common border between Uganda and Kenya closed as well. As you know Uganda and Kenya have for a long time depended on each other for trade or communications. If this is eventually interfered with, you can just imagine what is likely to happen.

Question: After being "freed" from Dar, you kept quiet during your brief stay in England. You did not address a Press conference until you flew to Kenya. Were you stopped from talking while in Britain?

Answer: No. I wasn't stopped from talking by anybody while in Britain. The only thing which happened was that it had been a long time since I last flew out of Uganda, and I didn't want to open my mouth before being in the picture on exactly what was happening at home.

I therefore decided to come to Kenya, which is nearer home.

Question: From here where do you go to? Have you been in touch with government officials while here? And how is your health now?

Answer: From here I go back to Britain. I have not been in touch with government officials. This is because I am here purely on a private visit as I do have relatives here. I will keep coming back to Kenya precisely for this. When do I fly out of Kenya? That is my secret. My health is now alright. There was only a minor blood disorder.

DOCTORS, NURSES STRIKE, DEMAND GUNS FOR PROTECTION

Largest Hospital Deserted

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Mulago Hospital, Uganda's main medical institution, was deserted yesterday as hundreds of doctors and nurses went on strike and thousands of patients fled out of fear.

Reports from Kampala said last night that the security officer at the hospital and two nurses were shot dead during the day.

The hospital accommodates 2,500 patients. All of them had been told to leave if they did not want to die in the hospital.

A strike by nearly 1,000 doctors and nurses at the hospital started last Thursday following the killing of Dr. Jack Barlow, head of the dental unit at the hospital, who was shot at his house on Wednesday night by men in military uniforms.

Doctors and hospital staff who attended Dr. Barlow's funeral on Saturday pledged they would continue with their strike until they were given "proper security, both at their homes and at places of work."

It is feared that scores of patients at the hospital had died due to lack of treatment.

One Kampala resident took his wife to Mulago Hospital on Saturday afternoon but he had to rush her to another hospital where she died after giving birth.

The man said: "I took my wife to Mulago at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday. She was heavy. When we arrived, there was no doctor in the hospital. So I rushed her to Mengo Missionary Hospital, about half a mile away."

His wife, was admitted to the hospital. "The doctors said she needed blood and there was none in the hospital to match her group. It was available at Mulago," he said.

"I went round looking for donors but her blood group donors were not available. My wife gave birth and died at 5 p.m. together with the child," said the bereaved man.

He said that all the patients who were leaving Mulago were being diverted to Mengo Missionary Hospital or Rubaga Missionary Hospital.

"I found more than 100 pregnant women at the Central Bus Park on Saturday afternoon. They were crying, saying they had been told to leave the hospital and look for help elsewhere...but they could get no help.

"Already, the two missionary hospitals--Mengo and Rubaga are full. They are turning away patients," the resident said.

His uncle, who had been lying at the Mulago Hospital with a broken leg, had to return home.

Patients Abandoned, Goods Looted

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jul 79 pp 1, 16

[Text]

MULAGO Hospital doctors have told the government they will return to work only if issued guns so that they can defend themselves against attacks.

The doctors also demanded security in their homes.

The NATION contact in Kampala who toured the hospital said: "I found five dead bodies in the beds in one ward. The hospital is full of wailing relatives of the dead and those of other patients abandoned there. I did not see a single hospital staff member."

The hospital has six floors and can accommodate about 2,500 patients. The building was reported to have been looted with beds, blankets and office equipment missing.

An estimated 1,000 doctors and nurses have boycotted work since last Thursday, following the death of Dr. Jack Barlow who was gunned down by men in

military uniforms at his house on Wednesday night.

Medical services came to a halt on Saturday at Mulago, the biggest medical institution in Uganda, when patients were told to move out of the hospital as doctors and nurses fled.

The government-owned "Uganda Times" said in a front-page story yesterday: "Doctors are holding a meeting to decide when they will start work. At the moment, Mulago, which operated throughout the Liberation War, is a dead place. Without askaris at the main gate, one could pick up whatever one wanted from any office at the hospital."

The decision to stay away from work was taken at Dr. Barlow's graveside where the chairman of the Uganda Medical Association, Prof. Charles Oluwoy, departed from the orthodox prayer for the dead and declared: "May Barlow's spirit not rest in peace until there is peace in this country."

A scheduled demonstration in support of the doctors did not materialise yesterday after a government warning that demonstrations were banned. Troops were stationed throughout Kampala to enforce the ban.

Saying the Government had taken all necessary measures to counter any disruption of normal civilian life, Internal Affairs Minister Paul Mwangi added: "The Uganda National Liberation Front is also well aware of other plans which are being organised by anti-government elements who include former State Research Bureau."

Meanwhile Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere will be at the Ugandan border on Wednesday to welcome his country's soldiers home from Uganda.

A massive rally is planned to say thank you to the troops who defeated Idi Amin.

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL WORKERS STRIKE--Here is a special flash. A government spokesman wishes to make the following announcement: The government is extremely concerned at the current doctors strike and it cannot neglect all patients, which has resulted from this action. The government wishes to appeal to the doctors, medical assistants, nurses and other para-medical staff to return to duty immediately after this announcement. The government is ready to take some action against doctors and other personnel who do not heed this appeal. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1714 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD]

INSECURITY, ARMY DIFFICULTIES--Kampala, 22 Jul (TANJUG)--The Ugandan Government has decided to withdraw the army to barracks and change the army uniforms, extensively used by armed bandits to rob and terrorize the innocent population. Arms will be confiscated from civilians and categorical and strict measures taken against terror and terrorists. The direct reason for the measures is new insecurity in the country, particularly Kampala. Uniformed and armed groups (?fight) at night and even kill innocent people in homes, on streets and in other public places. The numerically weak Ugandan Army patrols are not able to cope with well-armed bandits and the political underground opposed to the present government. A good part of terrorists is supported by the West, it is said in the circles well informed about the situation in Uganda. A clerical document stating that the situation in the country is now worse than in Amin's time, contributes to political instability in the country. Rumors are also cleverly spread about 30,000 Amin soldiers and followers stationed in the south of the Sudan and the possibility of a civil war hinted. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2134 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD]

UGANDANS RETURN FROM KENYA--Ugandans who have been living and working in Kenya have begun pouring into Uganda after an alleged Kenya Government expulsion order. The border (?stands) at Tororo and Malaba customs posts are flooded with many desperate, weeping, propertyless men and women. Report from Uganda Government prison at [words indistinct], where the returned people are being (?assembled) for screening, say the situation is pathetic. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD/EA]

EEC EMERGENCY AID--The European Economic Community, EEC, has given to Uganda \$24 million as emergency aid following an agreement reached between the Uganda Government and an EEC delegation. This has been announced by the EEC representatives at a conference of representatives of the emergency aid donors to Uganda and officials of the Uganda Government at the Uganda International Conference Center. Chaired by Professor Mulema, the conference was attended by the ministers of agriculture, of planning, the chief government economist, Mr (Kabya Lutaya), and other senior government officials. At the conference, the Danish representative revealed that his government is considering cancelling debts to the tune of \$8 million owed by the Uganda Government. Denmark has also offered emergency aid to the Ugandan Government worth \$1 million. Following a request (?by) the Uganda Government, a Danish mission is expected in Uganda next month to examine Uganda's requirements in the health sector for subsequent assistance. Professor Mulema reviewed Uganda's economic situation and expressed the government's gratitude to all these countries and agencies for their assistances to Uganda. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE FORCE DEPARTS: REFUGEES RETURN

London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Jul 79 p 1244

[Text] As troops of the African Defence Force based in Shaba Province prepare to leave, President Mobutu has moved his government temporarily to Lubumbashi. Reporting from the capital of Shaba Province, AFP says that the entire government was setting up offices throughout the last week of June, President Mobutu was quoted as saying that his presence in the country's second city is aimed at "breathing new life into the army so that it becomes an instrument in the service of the people." He intends to supervise the replacement of the African Defence Force by 2,500 men of the Belgium trained 21st Infantry Brigade of the Forces Armees du Zaire.

President Mobutu's presence in Lubumbashi is also seen as a gesture to instill confidence in the local residents, especially the foreigners, who have expressed alarm, in the past, at the prospect of the Defence Force departing and being replaced by Zaire troops. Indiscipline has been a major problem in the FAZ, which has recently emerged from intense training from Belgian instructors and has yet to be tested.

In Kinshasa it was rumoured recently that the Europeans in Shaba who are responsible for the running of the mines in the Province were threatening to leave immediately if they felt that security was inadequate.

The replacement of the African Force which has been present in the Province since the last invasion in May 1978 will be a gradual affair. US logistical support is being provided for the withdrawal. Meanwhile opposition groups in Brussels have complained that the Belgian government is increasing its aid to President Mobutu's regime. It is reported that more Belgian officers will arrive in Shaba Province to oversee the Zaire troops now stationed there.

More than 150,000 refugees have returned to Zaire under the amnesty offered by President Mobutu, after the fighting in the Shaba Province in May 1978. Most of the refugees had been living in Angola and Zambia. Reuters' sources at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said that most of the refugees had returned to their own villages in Shaba. They also confirmed that some refugees had been held for questioning by Zaire authorities.

The amnesty, which had been extended at the end of last year for another six months, ended on June 30. UNHCR claims that the return of the refugees assisted by various groups, notably the UNHCR, has proved satisfactory.

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

AIR SHIPMENT OF COBALT--Zaire, its land transport routes plagued by terrorist attacks, is to continue exporting cobalt by air until the end of the year. The president of the country's National Mineral Marketing Company, Mr (Luokusa), says the company does not want to risk sending cobalt through Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to East London in South Africa, the route used for some copper and zinc exports. The country's land export routes through Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and Angola have been operating well below capacity during the past few months. Terrorist attacks and the lack of spare parts and new railway equipment have caused delays of up to 5 weeks on some routes.[Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0308 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD]

FRENCH MILITARY EQUIPMENT--Kinshasa, 1 Jun--France has delivered a consignment of military equipment to Zaire for one of the paratroop battalions being trained by French instructors. French Ambassador Albert Thabault yesterday handed over to the 312th Parachute Battalion eight jeeps with trailers, 12 light reconnaissance support vehicles and a consignment of ammunition. The equipment is aimed at making the unit operational as quickly as possible. Training of the Zairese troops is scheduled to finish in the next few months and follows the formation of a first paratroop unit, the 311th. A third battalion is also to be formed to complete the paratroop brigade. [Excerpt] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 3 Jun 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

'TIMES OF ZAMBIA' COMMENTS ON QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNALISTS

Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD/CA

[TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial]

[Text] A totally needless bit of bad publicity for Zambia is now preoccupying the South African press and, no doubt, certain hostile sections of the rightwing press in Britain will in their turn follow suit. It is the decision as to whether or not South African journalists will be allowed to cover the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka.

Let us get the facts clear before the fantasies blind (?us). The decision is for the Commonwealth secretariat to take. It is not Zambia's decision. Zambia has nothing to hide from South African journalists. Zambia is a free country and has a free press. Certainly the working journalists in Zambia is well aware of the difficulties under which the press works in South Africa. Zambians respected the brave and professional work by the press in South Africa in uncovering the Muldergate scandal. The recent International Press Institute conference in Athens even passed a lengthy resolution condemning the harassment of South African journalists by the racist Pretoria regime.

Lusaka has become the pivot of politics in Southern Africa. South Africa's future is closely bound to Zambian politics and policies. We know that change will come to South Africa and despite the invective that we pour out from time to time on the harsh and unacceptable regime in South Africa. We earnestly desire peaceful change. It is wise to remember that while Zambia abhors the indignities of apartheid, her fight is not against the people of South Africa, not matter what their race. Zambia's fight is against a political system based on racial discrimination that creates a social order worse than slavery.

So, any window that can be opened to let South (?Africans) see freedom working in a black African country should be opened. The best answer to hostile propaganda is to let its advocates see for themselves. Here the South African journalist will see black and white colleagues working in perfect harmony. He will see our schools filled with children of many races and

nationalities. He will see how they get along together as human beings sharing the same human conditions. That is the sort of lesson that a South African journalist worth his salt will see and learn and hopefully propagate.

We hope that Zambia will be [word indistinct] from another bout of malicious propaganda and half truths by a swift announcement today by the Commonwealth secretariat on the issue of the credentials for the South African journalists whatever their color may be, concludes today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial opinion.

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